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CONSTRUCTIVE

GREEK EXERCISES,

FOR

TEACHING GREEK FROM THE BEGINNING

BY WRITING.

3 4.

BY

ALEXANDER ALLEN.

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TO

HIS FATHER

THIS WORK

IS,

WITH THE HIGHEST SENTIMENTS OF RESPECT,

AND

THE WARMEST FEELINGS OF FILIAL AFFECTION,

INSCRIBED

BY THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

THE object of the following work is, as the title-page states, to teach Greek from the commencement by writing sentences. The general idea of such a work was suggested by the use of Mr. Wittich's German Exercises; and the Author began several years ago to apply to the Greek language the plan which Mr. Wittich had pursued with so much success in the German, with, of course, such differences as the different genius of the language required. From that time to the present the Exercises have been in constant use by Masters in the University College School, as well as by the Author and others; and through this experience in the practical working of them many improvements have been made.

In a paper contained in the first volume published by the Central Society of Education, the Author explained at some length the plan on which these Exercises are constructed; and although he had almost relinquished the intention

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of publishing them, the frequent inquiries made by teachers, in consequence of the paper referred to, and the awkwardness generally attending the use of a manuscript school-book, induced him to have them printed.

The pupil, on beginning Greek, needs no book besides this. He has here Grammar, Vocabulary, and Exercise Book. After learning to write the alphabet with ease, he will read over the Remarks in the first lesson, and proceed at once to translate the sentences into Greek. One piece of information is communicated after another in the most gradual manner, and whatever has been learnt is constantly called into practice by frequent repetition. Facts are imparted *as* the pupil wants to *apply* them; information is given *as* it is required. To learn *through* a Grammar (the Accidence *and* Syntax, or either, wholly,) before beginning to make sentences, is like learning through Paterson's Road Book before taking a week's excursion. Very *gradual* progression, and constant repetition, are what the teacher must chiefly rely on in the great majority of cases. If in any instance the sentences are found too numerous, the pupil may easily pass over half, and sustain no injury, provided he learn the

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vocabulary of the whole; this, however, he must do, for he will want the words in some future Exercise.

One peculiar feature in the following work must be noticed here, although it has been explained often enough elsewhere to dispense with the need of any lengthened discussion. The words in the Vocabularies are given, not in any *case*, or inflected state, but in the Crude Form or *uninflected state.* This plan, partially adopted by some of the philologians in Germany in their more scientific writings, and developed with great clearness and originality by Mr. Long, was first applied to elementary teaching in the following Exercises, and has since been applied to the Latin language by Mr. Smith, of University College.

No word in any language can be viewed philosophically until it is stripped of all adscititious parts, all modifying affixes and euphonic additions or changes, and is reduced to its simplest state, its Crude Form. Take the Latin word *tango* for an example. In its present state it cannot safely be dealt with. It is an inflection. How can its relationship with other words be clearly shown, until it be ascertained what is essential to it and what is not? The word must

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be *disinflected;* it must be brought back to its simple elemental form, the Crude Form. By comparing it with *pango*, and other words, it will be found that *tag* is the essential part, the Crude Form; that *tang* is the Increased Form used in the Imperfect Tenses (present, imperfect, and future); the Greek θιγ in θι(γ)γ-αν-ω may be compared with it. Every letter must be accounted for by analogy and classified comparisons.

One objection which has been made against the Crude Form system shall be considered. It has been said that the system is arbitrary. Of all terms this is the last which can be applied to it. The old plan of taking one particular case out of the declension of a noun, and affirming all others to be derived from that; of saying, for example, that *tauri* is derived from *taurus*,—*this*, surely, *is* arbitrary. For, why is not *taurus* derived from *tauri*, or from *taurum*, or any other case? — Because *taurus* is the *nominative* case, it will be said. —But the nominative is, by the very term *case*, allowed to be a falling away or declension from, a modification of, some prior form. What *is* that prior form? *Taurus* is as much a *case* of some word which signifies *bull*, as *taurum* is. Why or how is *taurum* made from *taurus*? — why not the reverse? Why this arbitrary selection of *one*

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particular case as the source of all the other cases? If the same method were applied to separate words, as to cases of the same words, the absurdity would be seen. If it were to be said that *civilis* is derived from *civitas*, who would agree to it? *Tas* (*tat*) is one ending, and *lis* (*li*) another: *civi* is the form from which both are made.

But to take an illustration from the Greek language: a boy is to decline αιων, δαιμων, and λεων. All end alike in the nominative case; all are declined differently. Why this arbitrary selection of so doubtful a case? Why is a case, so liable to mislead, selected as the starting-point? If, on the contrary, αιων, δαιμον, λεοντ, be given, the declension of each is obvious.

That the system *appears* arbitrary to those who do not know how to *find* the Crude Form of a word, is very probable; indeed, it cannot be otherwise. But that is no argument against the system.

These Exercises are called *constructive* in reference to the application of the synthetical principle to the formation of words as well as of sentences. The word *writing* is used in the title-page in the sense of *making* sentences as well as of committing them to paper.

Mr. Malden, Professor of Greek in University

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College, kindly undertook to revise the sheets as they passed through the press; and to him many most valuable suggestions are due; though it must at the same time be stated, that Mr. Malden is not responsible for a single line in the book.

An Index of the English words, and the page where the Greek is to be found, has been added, that, if the pupil should forget the Greek, he may be able to find it again without too much trouble.

The following hints on the method of using the book may not perhaps be wholly without use.

1. The Exercises are intended to be used not merely as exercises ordinarily are, but as a reading-book would be, *in class.*

2. Let the pupil read the Remark and Rules prefixed to each Exercise, and understand the Examples well, *before* he begins to translate the sentences.

3. At the end of a lesson let a few minutes be reserved for recapitulating the vocabularies and forms of the *preceding* Exercises.

4. When the pupil arrives at the end of a declension, let him write out numerous examples of nouns of that declension *complete*, putting the Crude Form with the English at the head. So with the moods of verbs.

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THE GREEK ALPHABET.

Large.	Small.	Names.	English equivalents.
Α	α	Alpha	a
Β	β	Beta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g
Δ	δ	Delta	d
Ε	ε	E-psilon	ĕ
Ζ	ζ	Zeta	z
Η	η	Eta	ē
Θ	θ	Theta	th
Ι	ι	Iota	i
Κ	κ	Kappa	k, *or hard* c.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
Μ	μ	Mu	m
Ν	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
Ο	ο	O-micron	ŏ
Π	π	Pi	p
Ρ	ρ	Rho	r
Σ	σ	Sigma	s
Τ	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	U-psilon	u
Φ	φ	Phi	ph, *or* f.
Χ	χ	Chi	ch *hard*.
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	O-mega	ō

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Remark 1. The sigma at the end of a word is written in the form ς: at the beginning or in the middle of a word, σ: so σεισμος.

Remark 2. γ is the representative of two distinct sounds, *g* and the guttural *n*. Before γ or κ, or χ or ξ, *n* takes the form γ. So αγγελος. συγκοπη. Αγχισης. λαρυγξ.

Read.

Αυλις. οινος. Δολοψ. Φρυγες. Ηχω. λαρυγξ. Αγχισης. Δημοσθενης. Θουκυδιδης. Ἡροδοτος. Σοφοκλης. Χαριτες. Βιας. Σολων. Κυρος. Κροισος. καλος. ισχυρος. τριβω. Ξερξης. ἡγεμονια. ανδρες. Ὑδωρ. Ῥοδος. ῥοδα. Σαλαμις. Μαραθων.

Write in Greek.

ŏlumpŏs. Hŏmērŏs. Rhēgiŏn. Iliŏn. Skuthia. Naxŏs. Lakĕdaimōn. Xanthippē. Titan. Xanthŏs. Periklēs. Lusias. Minōs. Platōn. Aristŏphanēs. Aischulŏs. Xĕnŏphōn. Aischinēs. Euripidēs. Aineias. Strabōn. Zeuxis. ōkĕanŏs. Galatia.

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GREEK EXERCISES.

I.—Present of ΕΣ "be," and Nominative of Masculine and Feminine Nouns in Ο.

Remark 1. The Crude Form of the verb *to be* in Greek is εϛ. The inflections of this verb are remarkable in every language. The irregularities of εϛ will be explained hereafter.

ει-μι	I am.	εσ-μεν	we are.
ει-ϛ or ει	thou art.	εσ-τε	ye are.
εσ-τι(ν)	he is.	ει-σι(ν)	they are.

The ν is added to εστι and εισι when they come before a vowel.

Remark 2. Nouns in ο masc. and fem. are made nom. in the sing. by ϛ, and in the plur. by ι, added to the Crude Form.*

Examples.

Masc. C. F.	ανθρωπο	man.	N.S. ανθρωποϛ.	N.P.	ανθρωποι.
Fem.	νησο	island.	νησοϛ.		νησοι.

* The nouns in the vocabularies to these Exercises are masculine, except when it is otherwise stated, or otherwise indicated by some general rule.

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I am a man. Thou art a man. He is a man. We are friends. Ye are friends. They are friends. I am an Athenian. We are Athenians. He is an Athenian. They are Lacedaemonians. Ye are Athenians. I am a Lacedaemonian. Thou art a friend. Ye are men. He is a barbarian. We are barbarians. They are Athenians. Ye are barbarians. We are men. He is a friend. Thou art an ally. I am an ally. We are allies. They are allies. He is an enemy. I am an Athenian and an ally. We are Athenians and allies. They are Lacedaemonians and enemies. He is a Lacedaemonian and an enemy. They are Corinthians and allies. He is a friend to us. They are friends to us. They are enemies to us. Ye are friends to us. They are Corinthians and enemies. We are Corinthians and friends. There is a road. There are seven roads. Naxos is an island. Delos is an island. Paros is an island. Paros and Delos are islands. There are seven beech-trees. There is a beech-tree. It is a disease. It is an island. There are diseases. There are seven islands. They are virgins. Sapphire is a precious stone. Emerald is a precious stone. Sapphire and emerald are precious stones. There are seven stones.

friend	*φίλο.*	ally	*συμμαχο.*
Athenian	*Αθηναιο.*	enemy	*πολεμιο.*
Lacedaemonian	*Λακεδαιμονιο.*	and	*και.* Conjunctions are not inflected.
barbarian	*βαρβαρο.*		

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Corinthian	Κορινθιο.	island	νησο, f.
to us	ἡμιν, dat. pl. of the pron.	Paros	Παρο, f.
		beech-tree	φηγο, f.
road	ὁδο, f.	disease	νοσο, f.
seven	ἑπτα, not inflected.	virgin	παρθενο, f.
		sapphire	σαπφειρο, f.
there is	See note *.	stone	λιθο, m.; but in the sense of *precious* stone, f.
Naxos	Ναξο, f.		
Delos	Δηλο, f.	emerald	σμαραγδο, f.

II.—Nominative of the Masculine Article and Adjective.

Remark. The Crude Form of the masc. article is το 'the.' To is declined like ανθρωπο and all nouns of that class, except in the nom. In the nom. the τ is softened into an aspirate. Thus we have ὁ. In the sing. nom. the case-ending is not added. In the plur. it is. Hence we have ὁ, and not τος, in the sing., and οἱ, not τοι, in the plur.

Example.

N. S. ὁ ανθρωπος the man. N. P. οἱ ανθρωποι the men.

The adjective is inflected like the noun:

C. F. αγαθο brave.

N. S. αγαθος ανθρωπος. N. P. αγαθοι ανθρωποι.

The Athenian is a friend to us. The Athenians are friends to us. The general is a friend

* The word *there* is not to be expressed by a separate word; it is implied in the 3rd person of the verb.

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to us. The generals are friends to us. The Corinthians are enemies to you. The Lacedaemonians are enemies to you. The brother is a friend to us. The generals are brave. The brother is brave. The generals are ready. The Athenians are ready. The allies are ready. We are ready. Ye are brave. The Corinthians are ready. The brother is safe. The generals and captains are safe. The allies are safe. The barbarian is ready. The barbarians are ready. The messengers are ready. The messenger is faithful to us. The slave is faithful to you. The brothers are friends to me. The messenger is faithful to me. Thou art faithful to me. We are faithful to thee. The captain is faithful to thee. The captain is brave. The captains are safe. The Lacedaemonians are safe.

general	στρατηγο.	faithful	πιστο.
to you	ὑμιν, dat. pl. of the pron. of the 2nd pers.	slave	δουλο.
		to me	μοι, dat. sing. of the pron. of the 1st pers.
ready	ετοιμο.		
safe	σωο.	to thee	σοι, dat. sing. of the pron. of the 2nd pers.
captain	λοχᾱγο.		

III.—Nominative of Neuter Nouns in O, and of the Neuter Article.

Remark 1. Nouns in ο neut. are made nom., in the sing. by ν, and in the plur. by α, added to

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the Crude Form. In the plur. the ο is dropt. Hence we have not ῥοδο-α, but ῥοδ-α.

Example.

Neut. C. F. ῥοδο a rose.* N. S. ῥοδον. N. P. ῥοδα.

REMARK 2. The Crude Form of the neut. article is το. In the sing. nom. no case-ending is added. It is made plur. in the same way as the noun, by adding α to the Crude Form. The ο is dropt. Hence we have not τοα, but τα.

Example.

N. S. το ῥοδον the rose. N. P. τα ῥοδα the roses.

The adjective is inflected like the noun.

C. F. καλο beautiful. N. S. καλον ῥοδον. N. P. καλα ῥοδα.

The rose is beautiful. The place is fortified. The roses are beautiful.† The places are fortified. The arms are ready. The eminence is fortified. The eminences are fortified. The prizes are ready. The bows are ready. The bow

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* The Latin of 'rose' is *rosa;* but no Greek word may begin with the semivowel ρ unaspirated.

† The subject of a sentence, although plural, may, when expressed in a neuter form, be joined with a verb in the singular, unless the notion of multitude, or of many individuals, is to be made prominent.

On the same principle Shakspeare said (Jul. Cæs. act iii. sc. ii.) "There is tears for his love"— *tears*, although expressed in a plural form, being conceived as one thing.

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is near. The bows are near. The sacrifices are favourable. The gift is beautiful. The gifts are beautiful. The animals are beautiful. The supper is ready. The children are ready. The children are beautiful. The dinner is ready. The animals are ready. The leaves are beautiful.

place	χωριο, n.	sacrifices — sacred things, plur. neut. of	ιερο.
fortified	οχῦρο.	favourable	καλο.
arm (weapon)	ὁπλο, n.	gift	δωρο, n.
eminence	ακρο, n.	animal	ζωο, n.
prize	αθλο, n.	supper	δορπο, n.
bow	τοξο, n.	child	τεκνο, n.
near	εγγυς, adv.	dinner	δειπνο, n.
Adverbs are not inflected.		leaf	φυλλο, n.
sacred	ιερο.		

IV.—Imperfect of ΕΣ.

Remark. Read Rem. 1, under Exerc. I.

η-ν	I was.	η-μεν	we were.
η-σθα	thou wast.	η-τε	ye were.
η-ν	he was.	η-σαν	they were.

I was a friend to thee. Thou wast a friend to me. The general was a friend to us. We were enemies to thee. Ye were enemies to us. The messengers were faithful to us. The Athenians were allies. We were ready. The place was fortified. The eminence was fortified. The arms

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were ready. The rose was beautiful. The children were beautiful. The apples were large. The garments were beautiful. We were brave. Ye were brave. The Mysians were brave. The slaves were faithful to us. The Corinthians were cowardly. The cherry-trees were high. The cherry-tree was high. The messengers were cowardly. The allies were cowardly. Thou wast brave. Ye were cowardly. Ye were well-girt. The messenger was well-girt. The messengers were well-girt. The animals were beautiful. The children were ready.

messenger	αγγελο.	cowardly	κακο.
apple	μηλο, n.	cherry-tree	κερασο, f.
large	μεγαλο.	high	μακρο.
garment	ἱματιο, n.	well-girt	ευζωνο.
Mysian	Μυσο.		

V.—Nominative of Masculine Nouns in A.

Remark. Nouns in α masc. are made nom. in the same way as nouns in ο masc., by ς in the sing. and ι in the plur. added to the Crude Form. The following general rules are to be observed.

1. Nouns in α, preceded (1) by the vowel ε or ι, or (2) by the semivowel ρ, retain the α of the Crude Form all through the singular.

2. In other nouns in α, the α passes into η all through the singular, except in the genitive.

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See Rem. in Exerc. XI, and in some instances, the vocative.

3. In the plural both these classes agree.

Any deviation to be made from these rules will be specially noted.

Examples.

Masc. C. F. *νεᾶνια* young man. N. S. *νεανιας*. N. P. *νεανιαι*.
πολῖτα citizen. *πολιτης*. *πολιται*.

With the article.

N. S. *ὁ νεανιας*. N. P. *οἱ νεανιαι*.
ὁ πολιτης. *οἱ πολιται*.

I was a youth. Thou wast a youth. He was a youth. We were citizens. Ye were citizens. They were citizens. We were stewards. They were stewards. I was a tax-gatherer. Cyrus was a satrap. We were satraps. The satraps were brave. The satrap was brave. The youth was brave. The citizens were brave. Aeneas was brave. The sailors were brave. The sailor was brave. The heavy-armed men were brave. The soldiers were warlike. The citizens were warlike. The Athenians were warlike. The captains were warlike. The citizen was well-girt. The slinger was ready. The slingers were ready. The bowmen were near. There were ten thousand bowmen. The bowman was near. The shield-bearer was ready. The youth was ready. Aeneas was near. The tax-gatherer was

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near. The steward is near. The stewards are near. The steward is an Athenian. Pythagoras was a philosopher. The slinger was a Lacedaemonian. The steward is a friend to me.

steward	ταμια	soldier	στρατιωτα.
tax-gatherer	τελωνα.	warlike	πολεμῐκο.
Cyrus	Κυρο.	slinger	σφενδονητα.
satrap	σατραπα.	bowman	τοξοτα.
Aeneas	Αινεια.	ten thousand	μυριο, pl.
sailor	ναυτα.	shield-bearer	πελταστα.
a heavy-armed man	ὁπλῖτα.	Pythagoras	Πῡθαγορα.
		philosopher	φιλοσοφο.

VI.—Nominative of Feminine Nouns in A, and of the Feminine Article.

Remark 1. Nouns in α fem. are made nom. in the plur. in the same way as masc. nouns in α and ο, by ι added to the Crude Form. In the sing. the case-ending ς is not added.

The rules given in Exerc. V. for the change of α into η in the sing. in masc. nouns, must be repeated here with another general rule, to be observed in fem. nouns.

1. Nouns in α preceded (1) by the vowel ε or ι, or (2) by the semivowel ρ, retain the α of the Crude Form all through the singular.

2. In nouns in α preceded by λλ, νν, σσ, ττ, ξ, ψ, or ζ, or σ after a long vowel, the α of the Crude Form passes into η in the gen. and dat. sing.

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3. In other nouns in α fem. the α passes into η all through the singular.

4. In the plural all these classes agree.

Any deviation to be made from these rules will be specially noted.

Examples.

Fem. C.F.	θυρα	door.	N.S. θυρα.	N.P. θυραι.
	τραπεζα	table.	τραπεζα.	τραπεζαι.
	κωμα	village.	κωμη.	κωμαι.

Remark 2. The Crude Form of the fem. article is τα. The same rule applies in the fem. as in the masc. to the τ. The τ is softened into an aspirate; and the case-ending is not added in the sing.

Τα is inflected with η in the sing. according to Rem. 1. Hence we have in the plur. αι, but in the sing. ἡ.

Examples.

N.S.	ἡ θυρα	the door.	N.P. αἱ θυραι the doors.
	ἡ τραπεζα	the table.	αἱ τραπεζαι the tables.
	ἡ κωμη	the village.	αἱ κωμαι the villages.

Remark 3. Adjectives are inflected in the fem. according to Rules 1 and 3, in Rem. 1. Rule 2 applies only to substantives.

Examples.

C.F.	καλο.	N.S. καλ ος, η, ον.	N.P. καλ οι, αι, α.
	διττο.	διττ ος, η, ον.	διττ οι, αι, α.
	ισχῦρο.	ισχυρ ος, α, ον.	ισχυρ οι, αι, α.

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The door is strong. There are seven doors. The goddess is beautiful. The knife is long. The knife is strong. The door is beautiful. The door is lofty. The village was large. The bride was beautiful. The garrison was strong. There were seven garrisons. The garrisons were strong. The doors were strong. The goddesses were beautiful. The knives were beautiful. The villages were large. The village was near. The garrison was near. The shield was near. The letter was near. The letters were near. It is evening. It was evening. The bride was near. The island was near. The road is narrow. The island is large. The disease is violent. The diseases were violent. The stone is large. The entrance is narrow. The house was wooden. The houses were wooden. There was another door. There are two (say, double) roads.

strong	ισχῦρο.	letter	επιστολα, f.
goddess	θεα.	evening	δειλα, f.
knife	μαχαιρα, f.	narrow	στενο.
long	μακρο.	violent	χαλεπο.
lofty	ὑψηλο.	entrance	εισοδο, f.
large	μεγαλο.	house	οικια, f.
bride	νυμφα.	wooden	ξυλινο.
garrison	φυλακα, f.	another	αλλο.
shield	πελτα, f.	double	διττο.

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VII.—Future of ΕΣ.

Remark. Read Rem. 1, under Exerc. I.

εσ-ομαι	I shall be.	εσ-ομεθα	we shall be.
εσ-η or εσ-ει	thou wilt be.	εσ-εσθε	ye will be.
εσ-(ε)ται	he will be.	εσ-ονται	they will be.

I shall be brave. Thou wilt be brave. He will be brave. We shall be well-girt. Ye will be well-girt. They will be well-girt. The messenger will be a friend to us. We shall be friends to thee. The Athenians will be friends and allies. The Corinthians will be allies. The citizens will be brave. The disease will be violent. The friends will be near. The road will be narrow. The slaves will be ready. The captains will be bold. The soldiers will be bold. The generals and soldiers will be bold. I shall be faithful to thee. The messenger will be faithful to me. Thou wilt be faithful to me. Thou wilt be bold. Ye will be well-girt. Ye will be fond of war. The place will be fortified. The eminences will be fortified. The rose will be beautiful. The sacrifices will be favourable. The bows will be near. The stewards will be near. I shall be a satrap. We shall be stewards. Ye will be tax-gatherers. The youth will be a general. The bride will be near. The bride will be beautiful. The doors will be lofty. The knives will be long. The entrance will be narrow.

bold θαρ́ραλεο. fond of war φιλοπολεμο.

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VIII.—Dative of Nouns in O, and of the Masculine and Neuter Article.

Remark. Nouns in ο masc., fem. and neut., are made dat. by ι in the sing., and ις in the plur., added to the Crude Form. In the sing. the ο is lengthened, and becomes ω, and the ι is written under the ω, not after it.

The article and adjective are made dat. in the same way in the masc. and neut.

Example.

Masc. C. F.	ανθρωπο.	D. S. ανθρωπῳ.	D. P. ανθρωποις.
Fem.	νησο.	νησῳ.	νησοις.
Neut.	ῥοδο.	ῥοδῳ.	ῥοδοις.

With the Article.

Masc. D. S.	τῳ ανθρωπῳ.	D. P. τοις ανθρωποις.
Neut.	τῳ ῥοδῳ.	τοις ῥοδοις.

The general will be in the tower. I shall be in the tower. Thou wilt be in the boat. We shall be in the boats. The Athenians will be in the plain. Ye will be in the plain. Cyrus will be in the house. The Lacedaemonians will be in the houses. The satrap will be in the camp. The satraps will be in the towers. We shall be in the camp. I shall be with Cyrus in the camp. Thou wilt be in the plain. Ye will be in the camp. The boat will be in the river. The boats will be in the river. Ye will be in the river. The slinger will be with the general in the camp.

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The brother will be with the messenger in the crowd. The sisters will be with the brothers in the towers. Cyrus will be with the generals in the plain. The friends were with Cyrus in the house. The corn is in the house. The boats are in the river. The horses are in the river. The soldiers are in the boats. Cyrus was brave in the war. Clearchus was brave in the war. The allies are cowardly in the war. Those with Clearchus were bold. Those with Cyrus are bold. The heavy-armed men are in the crowd. The (precious) stones are in the house. The beech-tree is in the park. The beech-trees are in the great park. The virgins are in the house. The road is in (the) island. The virgins are in (the) islands. The arms are in (the) ditch. The arms will be in (the) ditches. The slave will be faithful to the general. The messengers will be faithful to thee and me. I shall be faithful to you. The messengers were faithful to us in the war.

in	*εν*, always with a dat.	sister	*αδελφα.*
		corn	*σῖτο.*
tower	*πυργο.*	war	*πολεμο.*
boat	*πλοιο*, n.	those. Use the nom. plur. masc. of the article: *the* (persons) *with Clearchus.*	
plain	*πεδιο*, n.		
house	*οικο.*		
camp	*στρατοπεδο*, n.	park	*παραδεισο.*
with	*συν*, always with a dat.	to thee	*σοι* is the dat.
		to me	*μοι* .. .. ..
river	*ποταμο.*	to you	*ὑμιν* .. .. ..
brother	*αδελφο.*	to us	*ἡμιν* .. .. ..
crowd	*οχλο.*		

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IX.—Dative of Nouns in A, and of the Feminine Article.

Remark. Nouns in α masc. and fem. are made dat. in the same way as nouns in ο, in the sing. by ι, and in the plur. by ις, added to the Crude Form.

In the sing. the ι is written under the α or η, not after it.

Read the Rem. in Exerc. V. and Rem. in Exerc. VI. again.

Examples.

Masc. C. F. νεανια. D. S. νεανιᾳ. D. P. νεανιαις.
πολιτα. πολιτῃ. πολιταις.

With the Article.

D. S. τῳ νεανιᾳ. D. P. τοις νεανιαις.
τῳ πολιτῃ. τοις πολιταις.

Fem. C. F. θυρα. D. S. θυρᾳ. D. P. θυραις.
τραπεζα. τραπεζῃ. τραπεζαις.
κωμα. κωμῃ. κωμαις.

With the Article.

D. S. τῃ θυρᾳ. D. P. ταις θυραις.
τῃ τραπεζῃ. ταις τραπεζαις.
τῃ κωμῃ. ταις κωμαις.

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1. The general is with the youth. The youth is with the steward. The messenger was with the steward. The stewards were with the youths. The slaves were with the stewards. The youth was with Pythagoras. Pythagoras is with the

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youths in the house. The slingers are with the heavy-armed men in the plain. The bowman was with the shield-bearer in the camp. The philosopher was with the youths in the park. Cyrus is a friend to the youth. Thou wilt be friendly to the steward.

2. Anchises was with Aeneas. The Athenians were enemies to the Persians. Thou art an enemy to the Persian. I am friendly to the soldier. We were faithful to the satrap. Cyrus was with the sailor in the boat. The general was with Abrocomas in the camp.

3. I shall be in the market-place. Ten thousand horses will be in the country. Ten thousand camels are in the country. The philosopher is in the porch. The youths are with the philosophers in the porches. The disciples were with the philosopher in the market-place. The soldiers were present on the day. Ten thousand soldiers were present in seven days. There was a noise in the assembly. The Athenians were in the country. The barbarians were in the porch. The generals were in the assembly. The barbarian will be in the porch. There will be a noise in the assemblies.

4. The emerald is in the sea. The precious stone is in the sea. The youth was in the conflict. The youths were in the conflicts. The snails were with the bees in the house. The bee is on the tongue. The bees are on their (the)

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tongues. The bee is on the thorn. The snails are with the bees on the thorns.

5. The general is in the tent. The messengers are with the philosopher in the tent. The Athenians are in the village. The barbarians were in the villages. The youths will be in the village. The tax-gatherer is in the tent. Ten thousand soldiers are in the tents. A thousand soldiers were in the tent. The heavy-armed men were with the bowmen in the village. The youth was with the bride in the park. The youths were with the brides in the park. The letters were in the tent. The letters were with the girdle in the tent. The girdles are with the letters in the house.

Anchises	Αγχῖσα.	assembly	εκκλησια, f.
Persian	Περσα.	sea	θαλαττα, f.
Abrocomas	Αβροκομα. (a.)	conflict	ἁμιλλα, f.
market-place	αγορα, f.	snail	κοχλο.
country	χωρα, f.	bee	μελισσα, f.
camel	καμηλο, f.	on	επι, joined here with a dat.
porch	στοα, f.		
disciple	μαθητα.	tongue	γλωσσα, f.
be present:	παρ-ες: prefix παρ to the word for *were*.	thorn	ακανθα, f. η gen. and dat.
day	ἡμερα, f.	tent	σκηνα, f.
on	εν.	thousand	χιλιο.
noise	θορυβο.	girdle	ζωνα, f.

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X.—Genitive of Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns in O, and of the Masculine and Neuter Article.

Remark. Nouns in ο masc., fem. and neut., are made gen. in the sing. by ο, and in the plur. by ων, added to the Crude Form.

In the sing. gen. the οο are contracted into ου, and in the plur. gen. the ο of the Crude Form is dropt. Hence we have not ανθρωποο but ανθρωπου, not ανθρωποων but ανθρωπων.

The article and adjective are made gen. in the same way in the masc. and neut.

Example.

Masc. C. F.	ανθρωπο.	G. S. ανθρωπου.	G. P. ανθρωπων.
Fem.	νησο.	νησου.	νησων.
Neut.	ῥοδο.	ῥοδου.	ῥοδων.

With the Article.

Masc. G. S.	του ανθρωπου.	G. P. των ανθρωπων.
Neut.	του ῥοδου.	των ῥοδων.

The generals are in the house of Clearchus. The rest of the messengers are in the camp of Cyrus. Cyrus is in the middle of the camp. The house was full of corn. Seven of the generals are in the tower. Seven of the brothers were in the park. The wild beasts were in the middle of the park. The village is full of corn. The tent is full of corn. The chariots are full of wine.

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The slaves of the general are enemies to one another. The rest of the Corinthians were in the plain. The rest of the boats were in the river. The boats are in the middle of the river. The generals are outside the camp. The messengers are within the camp. The arms are within the house. The bows are outside the park. Clearchus was in the army of Cyrus. The Lacedaemonians were in the camp of Cyrus. The friends were in the camp of the Athenians. The children were not in the camp of the Athenians. The virgins were in the middle of the park. The precious stones are not in the house of the general. The captain is not with the general in the house of Clearchus. The son of the general will be in the plain. The son of the captain will be in the fortified place. The animals will not be in the park. The sacrifices are favourable to the general of the Athenians. The victims will not be favourable to the general of the Lacedaemonians. Roads are in the middle of (the) island. The wild beasts are in the islands.

the rest: say, *the others*.		outside	*εξω*, joined with a gen.
other	*αλλο*.	within	*εισω*, joined with a gen.
middle	*μεσο*, n.	army	*στρατια*, f.
full	*μεστο*, with g.	not	*ουκ*: put *ουκ* before the verb.
chariot	*ἁμαξα*, f.	son	*υἱο*.
wine	*οινο*.	victim	*σφαγιο*, n.
enemy	*εχθρο*.		
one another	*αλληλο*, plur.		

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XI.—Genitive of Masculine Nouns in A.

Remark. Nouns in α masc. are made gen. in the same way as nouns in ο, in the sing. by ο, and in the plur. by ων, added to the Crude Form.

In the sing. gen. the αο becomes εο, which is contracted into ου, and in the plur. gen. αων becomes εων, which is contracted into ων. Hence we have not νεανιαο, but νεανιου; not νεανιαων, but νεανιων.

Example.

Masc. C. F. νεανια. G. S. νεανιου. G. P. νεανιων.
πολιτα. πολιτου. πολιτων.

With the Article.

G. S. του νεανιου. G. P. των νεανιων.
του πολιτου. των πολιτων.

The brothers of the youth are in the tent. The sisters of the youths are in the plain. The son of the citizen will be in the park. The sons of the citizens will be in the house. The brother of the steward will be in the assembly. The sons of the tax-gatherer were in the market-place. The brother of the tax-gatherer was in the tent. The roses and the girdles of the youths were in the tent. Aeneas was the son of Anchises. The arms of the Persian were not in the camp. The disciples of Pythagoras are in the house of the general. The sisters are with the youths in the house of Pythagoras. The shields and letters

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were in the tent of the Persian. The long knives were in the house of the Persian. The beautiful roses will be in the chariots of the Persians. The narrow road is through the garden of the citizen. The road is not through the gardens of the Persians. The fountain is in the garden of the steward. The letter of the soldier is in the house of the general. The letters of the bowmen are not in the house of the captain. The bride is not in the house of the youth. The girdle of the satrap is not in the tent. The shieldsmen are not in the tent of Abrocomas. The arms of the soldiers will be in the village. Ten thousand of the heavy-armed are in the plain. A thousand soldiers with the generals are in the camp of the satrap. The youths are in the assembly of the citizens. The sons of the citizen were in the porch.

through δια, when it means *through* physically, joined always with a gen.
garden κηπο.
fountain κρηνα, f.

XII.—Genitive of Feminine Nouns in A, and of the Feminine Article.

Remark. Nouns in α are made gen. in the sing. by ς, in the plur. by ων, added to the Crude Form. In the plur. the α of the Crude Form becomes ε, and εων is contracted into ων. Hence we have not θυραων but θυρων.

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The fem. art. is made gen. in the same way as the fem. nouns in α which are inflected with η in the sing.

Read the REM. and rules in EXERC. V. again.

Example.

Fem. C. F.	θυρα.	G. S. θυρας.	G. P. θυρων.
	κωμα.	κωμης.	κωμων.
	θαλαττα.	θαλαττης.	θαλαττων.

With the Article.

G. S.	της θυρας.	G. P. των θυρων.
	της κωμης.	των κωμων.
	της θαλαττης.	των θαλαττων.

I shall be in the middle of the market-place. The soldiers will be in the middle of the market-places. The road is through the porches. The road is through the market-place. The enemies are outside the country. The enemies were not within the country. We are within the market-place. The virgins were within the porch. The roses were in the close-chariot of the Cilician queen. Thou wast with the philosopher in the chariot of the Cilician queen. The arms are not in the chariot of the queen. The messengers will be in the tent of the queen. Ye will be with the youths and soldiers in the camp of the queen. The rest of the bees are in the garden. The rest of the chariots are in the park. The queen is outside the chariot. The victims will be favourable to the army of the queen. Ye are in the middle of the tent. We are in the middle of the

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village. The citizens are with the philosopher near the fountains. The philosophers and youths are near the beech-trees. The camp is near the village. The boat is near the island. The enemies were near the beech-trees. Thou wast near the thorns. The carriages were near the road. The road was near the tents. The wine was near the couch. The gardens of the soldiers were small. The Lacedaemonians and Corinthians were eager in the beginning of the war. The soldiers were bold in the beginning of the battle. The others are bold in the beginning of the conflict. I was bold in the beginning of the war.

I *εγω*, sing. nom. of the 1st pers. pron.
we *ἡμεις*, plur. nom. of the 1st pers. pron.
close-chariot *ἁρμαμαξα*, f.
Cilician queen *Κιλισσα*.
thou *συ*, sing. nom. of the 2nd pers. pron.
queen *βασιλισσα*.
ye *ὑμεις*, pl. nom. of the 2nd pers. pron.
near *εγγυς*, adv. joined here with a gen.
couch *ευνα*, f.
small *μικρο*.
eager *προθυμο*.
beginning *αρχα*, f.
battle *μαχα*, f.

XIII.—Present of the Active Verb, Accusative of Nouns in O, and of the Masculine and Neuter Article.

Remark 1. The pres. of the act. verb is formed by the following terminations added to the Crude Form.

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ω	1.	ομεν.
εις	2.	ετε.
ει	3.	ουσι.

Example.

C. F. λυ.	λυω.	λυομεν.
	λυεις.	λυετε.
	λυει.	λυουσι.

REMARK 2. The acc. of nouns in ο masc. and fem. is made by ν in the sing., and by νς in the plur., added to the Crude Form. The art. and adj. are made acc. in the same way.

In the plur. the ονς becomes ους. Hence we have not τονς ανθρωπονς, but τους ανθρωπους. Neuter nouns have the acc. the same as the nom., for making which see REM. in EXERC. III.

Example.

Masc. C. F.	ανθρωπο.	A. S. ανθρωπον.	A. P. ανθρωπους.
Fem.	νησο.	νησον.	νησους.
Neut.	ῥοδο.	ῥοδον.	ῥοδα.

With the Article.

Masc. A. S.	τον ανθρωπον.	A. P. τους ανθρωπους.
Neut.	το ῥοδον.	τα ῥοδα.

I send the messenger. Thou sendest the messenger to the general. The steward sends the slaves to the general. We send the slaves into the plain. Ye send the messenger into the park. The Athenians send the slingers into the camp. The youths carry his (the) arms into the camp. The soldiers carry their (the) arms into the house.

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The slave runs to Miletus. The bowmen carry their bows into the house of the satrap. The slaves run quickly into the plain of Castolus. We run quickly into the garden with the youth. Artaxerxes is leading the army against Cyrus. We have the place. Ye have the fortified places. The soldiers of Cyrus have the fortified places. The soldiers flee to the hill. The heavy-armed flee to the eminence. Clearchus leads the barbarians into the plain. I send the slave to Miletus in Ionia. Ye send the slaves to Orchomenos in Boeotia. Thou sendest the messengers to Laurium in Attica. Cyrus sends the slave to Laurium in Attica. The youths bring the horses to Orchomenos in Boeotia. The stewards bring the arms to Miletus in Ionia.

send	πεμπ.	have	εχ.
to	προς, with acc.	to	επι, with acc.
into, εις, always with an acc.		hill	λοφο.
carry	φερ.	in Ionia;	use the gen.
run	τρεχ.	Ionia	Ιωνια, f.
Miletus	Μιλητο, f.	Orchomenos	Ορχομενο.
quickly	ταχυ.	Boeotia	Βοιωτια, f.
Artaxerxes	Αρταξερξα.	Laurium	Λαυρειο, n.
lead	αγ.	Attica	Αττικα, f.
against	προς, with acc.		

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XIV.—Present of Active Verbs increased or strengthened.

Remark. The present and imperfect tenses imply the incompleteness and continuance of an action. Hence the Crude Form is frequently increased or strengthened in these tenses, before the person-endings are affixed. The following are rules for the principal modes of increasing verbs.

1. Verbs which have a short α or ε before ν or ρ in the Crude Form are increased by the insertion of ι after the α or ε; as, χαρ, χαιρ 'rejoice;' φθερ, φθειρ 'waste.'

2. Verbs which have a short ι or υ in the Crude Form are increased by the insertion of ε before the ι or υ; as, λιπ, λειπ 'leave;' φυγ, φευγ 'flee.' Some verbs have two Crude Forms differing in the length of the vowel. They may be called, one, the Long Form, and the other the Short Form; as, τακ, τηκ 'melt;' σαπ, σηπ 'rot;' λαθ, ληθ 'escape notice.' So λειπ, or λοιπ, is the Long Form of λιπ; ακο 'hear,' Long Form ακου.

3. Verbs which end in λ are increased by the reduplication of the λ; as, βαλ, βαλλ 'pelt.'

4. Verbs of which the Crude Form ends in γ or δ are increased by the change of the γ or δ into ζ; as, κραγ, κραζ 'shout;' αθροιδ, αθροιζ 'assemble.'

5. By the change of the γ, κ, or χ into σσ or ττ; as, ταγ, τασσ, τατ 'draw up.'

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6. Verbs of which the Crude Form ends in π are increased frequently by the addition of τ to the Crude Form; as, ῥιπ, ῥιπτ 'throw.'

7. Verbs of which the Crude Form ends in a vowel, and some others, are increased by the addition of σκ to the Crude Form; as, θνη, θνησκ 'die.' Sometimes the first letter of the Crude Form is doubled also; as, τρω, τιτρωσκ 'wound.'

8. Some verbs are increased by the syllable αν added to the Crude Form; as, αισθ, αισθαν 'perceive.' If the Crude Form ends in one consonant, a nasal is inserted before it. The form of this nasal depends on the consonant following. Thus: ἀδ 'please;' Inc. F. ἀνδ·αν. λαβ 'take;' Inc. F. λαμβ·αν. θιγ 'touch;' Inc. F. θιγγ·αν. In these three words ν, μ, γ, perform the same office. If the Crude Form, however, ends in *two* consonants, this insertion is not made.

	Crude Vowel.	Crude Form.	Increased Vowel.	Increased Form.
1.	ᾰ . . .	χᾰρ . . .	αι . . .	χαιρ
		τεκμᾰρ		τεκμαιρ
	ε . . .	φθερ	ει . . .	φθειρ
		αγερ		αγειρ
2.	ῐ . . .	λῐπ	ει . . .	λειπ
		αλῐφ		αλειφ
	ῠ . . .	φῠγ . . .	ευ . . .	φευγ
		ερῠγ		ερευγ

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	Crude Form.	Increase.	Inc. Form.
3.	βαλ	λλ	βαλλ
	σφαλ		σφαλλ
4.	κραγ	ζ	κραζ
	αθροιδ		αθροιζ
5.	ταγ	σσ or ττ	ταασσ, ταττ
	πραγ		πρασσ, πραττ
6.	ῥιπ	τ	ῥιπτ
	τυπ		τυπτ
7.	θνη	σκ	θνησκ
	τρω	σκ w. redup.	τι τρωσκ
8.	αισθ	αν	αισθαν
	λαβ		λαμβαν
	λαχ		λαγχαν
	ἀδ		ἀνδαν

---

1. & 2. Thou rejoicest in the prosperity of thy friends. The gods rejoice in sacrifices. Xerxes is collecting an innumerable army. Cyrus is collecting an army. The enemies are destroying the corn. The generals of the Athenians are collecting an army in the Peloponnesus. Ye are leaving the camp of Cyrus with the deserters. The messengers of Cyrus flee to the river. The slaves flee to the eminence with the messengers. The trumpeter gives the signal. The children hear the voice of their teacher. I hear thee.

3. They pelt the messenger with stones. The

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soldiers pelt the youth from the towers. The generals strike the messengers from horse-back (say, from the horses). The Persian pelts us with stones. The slaves report this to Cyrus. The youths report this to the general. Ye report bad tidings concerning the army of the Athenians.

4. Cyrus assembles the barbarians into the plain of Castolus. He is assembling an innumerable army. I wonder at Clearchus. I wonder at Orontes. We wonder at the messengers. The general slays the bull. The generals slay the bulls.

5. Leonidas draws up the Lacedaemonians in the plain. The generals draw up the Athenians on the eminence. Cyrus draws up the Athenians in the park. The bowmen are guarding the eminences. We are guarding the house. The generals are guarding the camp. The soldiers are guarding (the) road. They quickly proclaim these things. The youth immediately proclaims these things. The youths are doing well (that is, are faring well). The satraps and generals are doing well. The sailor is doing well. Ye are doing well. I am not doing well. The Athenians throw the barbarians into confusion. Cyrus immediately throws the enemies into confusion. They throw each other into confusion in the narrow roads. The wild beasts immediately throw every thing into confusion.

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6. The general strikes the youth with his spear. The stewards strike the horse. The messengers throw their arms into the river. The friends throw the corn into the boat. The winds injure the eyes of the general. The wind injures the eyes of the queen.

7. Artaxerxes dies in the battle. Cyrus wounds his brother. The Persian wounds the Athenian in the battle. Artaxerxes wounds the general in the beginning of the battle. The philosophers teach the youths these things. Thou teachest the tax-gatherer these things. Teachers teach, pupils learn. Thou knowest these things. Ye know these things. Do ye know, or do ye not know, these things? I know Lysander. The citizens know one another.

8. The messenger learns this. Orontes had the plain allotted him. Thou hast the eminence allotted thee. The brothers have equal shares allotted them. Cyrus takes the place. Cyrus takes the fortified places. The Corinthians take the tower. The youths learn this from the bowman. The bowmen have the eminence allotted them. The bowman hits the mark.

sacrifice	*θυσια*, f. dat.	deserter	*αυτομολο*.
collect	*αγερ*.	trumpeter	*σαλπιγκτα*.
innumerable	*αναριθμητο*.	give the signal,	*σημαν*.
army	*στρατο*.		I. F. *σημαιν*.
Peloponnesus	*Πελοποννησο*, f.	child	*παιδιο*, n.

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hear *ακο*, w. gen.
voice *φωνα*, f.
teacher *διδασκαλο*.
thee gen.
pelt, strike, *βαλ*. I.F. *βαλλ*.
with stones; use the dat.
stone *λιθο*.
from, *απο*, always with a gen.
report *αγγελ*. I.F. *αγγελλ*.
this *τουτο*. This is the neuter.
to Cyrus; use the dat.
bad tidings; use the neut. pl. of the adj.
bad *κακο*.
concerning *περι*, with a gen.
assemble *αθροιδ*. I.F. *αθροιζ*.
Castolus *Καστωλο*.
wonder *θαυμαδ*. I.F. *θαυμαζ*.
at Clearchus; use the gen. after *θαυμαδ*.
slay *σφαγ*. I.F. *σφαζ*.
bull *ταυρο*.
draw up *ταγ*. I.F. *τασσ*.
on *επι*, joined with a dat.
guard *φυλακ*. I. F. *φυλασσ*.
do *πραγ*. I. F. *πρασσ*.
well *ευ*.
throw into confusion, *ταραχ*. I. F. *ταρασσ*.
strike *τυπ*. I. F. *τυπτ*.
spear *λογχα*. f.
with his spear; use the dat.
throw *ῥιπ*. I. F. *ῥιπτ*.
wind *ανεμο*.
injure *βλαπ*. I. F. *βλαπτ*.
eye *οφθαλμο*.
die *θνη*. I. F. *θνησκ*.
wound *τρω*. I. F. *τιτρωσκ*.
teach *δαχ*. I. F. *διδασκ*, not *διδαχσκ*.
these things, *ταντα*, neut. pl. of *τουτο*.
pupil *μαθητα*.
know *γνω*. I. F. *γιγνωσκ*.
Lysander *Λυσανδρο*.
have allotted one, gain by lot, *λαχ*. I. F. *λαγχαν*.
equal shares; say, *the equal things*, pl. neut. of the adj.
equal *ισο*.
take *λαβ*. I. F. *λαμβαν*.
hit *τυχ*. I. F. *τυγχαν*.
mark *σκοπο*. Use the gen.

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XV.—Future of the Active Verb, Accusative of Nouns in A, and of the Feminine Article.

Remark 1. The future of the active verb is formed by the letter σ added to the Crude Form. The person-endings are the same as in the present.

Example.

C. F. λυ.	Tense Form * λυσ.
λυσω	λυσομεν
λυσεις	λυσετε
λυσει	λυσουσι.

Remark 2. The accusative of nouns in α is made in the sing. by ν, and in the plur. by νς added to the Crude Form.

In the plur. the ν is dropt. Hence we have not *νεανιανς*, but *νεανιᾶς*, not *θυρανς*, but *θυρᾶς*.

The feminine article is made accusative in the same way.

Read Rem. and Rules in Exerc. V. again.

Example.

		A. S.	A. P.
Masc. C. F.	*νεανια.*	*νεανιαν.*	*νεανιας.*
	πολιτα.	*πολιτην.*	*πολιτας.*
Fem.	*θυρα.*	*θυραν.*	*θυρας.*
	τραπεζα.	*τραπεζαν.*	*τραπεζας.*
	κωμα.	*κωμην.*	*κωμας.*

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* T. F. will be used as the abbreviation of Tense Form.

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With the Article.

A. S.		A. P.	
	τον νεανιαν.		τους νεανιας.
	τον πολιτην.		τους πολιτας.
	την θυραν.		τας θυρας.
	την κωμην.		τας κωμας.
	την θαλασσαν.		τας θαλασσας.

I shall write the letter. Thou wilt write the letters in the house of the Persian. The citizen will send the youth into the camp. We will send messengers to Thebes. Ye will lead us into the village with the heavy-armed. Darius will do well. The shieldsmen will do these things in the war. With the aid of the gods ye will fare well. I will come soon. I will assemble the soldiers into the plain of Castolus. The satrap will come into the tent. The soldiers will bury the general. I will send the satrap back to his (say, the) government. Cyrus will turn the enemies to flight. The generals will draw up the soldiers for battle. The general will lead the soldiers against Tissaphernes. Cyrus will lead the barbarians against his (say, the) brother. I will draw up the soldiers for battle. Ye will soon turn the Lycians to flight. I shall violate the truce. The barbarians will not violate the truce. I will send the soldiers and youths to Cume. I will do this concerning Orontes.

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write	γραφ (φ+σ=ψ).	turn	τρεπ.
Thebes	Θηβα, f.; no sing.	flight	φυγα, f.
		to	εις.
Darius	Δαρειο.	for	εις.
will do	πραγ+σ=πραξ.	Lycian	Λυκιο.
with the aid of,	συν.	violate	λυ.
come	ἡκ	truce	σπονδα, f. pl.
bury	θαπ.	Cume	Κυμα, f.
back	παλιν, adv.	concerning	περι, w. gen.
government	αρχα, f.	Orontes	Οροντα.

XVI.—Future of Active Verbs in Δ, and Vocative of Nouns in O and A.

Remark 1. The future of active verbs which end in δ are subject to some irregularity owing to this circumstance. The Greek language does not tolerate δ before σ; hence νομιδσω (from νομιδ) becomes νομισω. But the Greek language is also opposed to the letter σ between two vowels, and in many forms rejects it. Here the σ is dropt, and the vowels of the endings, where short, are lengthened. Thus νομισω becomes νομιῶ, νομισεις becomes νομιεῖς, and so forth.

This form is commonly called the Attic Future. A few verbs, besides verbs in ιδ, are inflected in this way in the future.

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C. F. *νομιδ* 'consider.'

Sing.	*νομισω*	*νομιῶ.*
	νομισεις	*νομιεῖς.*
	νομισει	*νομιεῖ.*
Plur.	*νομισομεν*	*νομιοῦμεν.*
	νομισετε	*νομιεῖτε.*
	νομισουσι	*νομιοῦσι.*

REMARK 2. The vocative case in Greek is in the plural *always* the same as the nominative; and in the singular of *neuter* nouns it is always the same as the nominative. In the singular of masc. and fem. nouns it is either the same as the nominative or the Crude Form.

In the *ο* declension, masc. and fem., the vocative singular is the Crude Form. But the *ο* has become an *ε*, as in the Latin. Hence, *ανθρωπε* 'O man,' not *ανθρωπο*; as in Latin, *taure*, not *tauro*.

Examples.

Nouns in O.

Masc.	C. F. *ανθρωπο.*	V. S. *ανθρωπε.*	V. P. *ανθρωποι.*
Fem.	*παρθενο.*	*παρθενε.*	*παρθενοι.*
Neut.	*ῥοδο.*	*ῥοδον.*	*ῥοδα.*

In masculine nouns of the *α* declension the vocative is generally, and in nouns which end in *τα* always, the same as the Crude Form; in the feminine nouns it is the same as the nominative.

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Examples.

Nouns in A.

Masc. C. F.	νεανια.	V. S. νεανια.	V. P. νεανιαι.
	πολιτα.	πολιτα.	πολιται.
Fem.	θυρα.	θυρα.	θυραι.
	τραπεζα.	τραπεζα.	τραπεζαι.
	κωμα.	κωμη.	κωμαι.

I shall consider this an honour. The generals will consider this an honour. We shall hope for many good things from thee, O Clearchus. Ye will hope for many good things from us, O generals. I will carry the load, O virgin, into the village. The vessel will carry the corn. I will bring the gold with other gifts. Thou wilt consider this an honour, young man. I will not reproach thee with this, O boy. We will not reproach thee with thy weakness, O queen. They will arm the horses with frontlets. I will arm the horse with a frontlet. Thou wilt not care for wars. Ye will not care for the war, O citizens. I shall care for you, my sons (say, O sons.)

honour	τιμα, f.	young man: use ω with the voc.	
hope for	ελπιδ.		
many	πολλο.	reproach	ονειδιδ, with dat. of person, and acc. of thing.
from	παρα, gen.		
O	ω.	weakness	ασθενεια, f.
carry, bring	κομιδ.	arm	ὁπλιδ.
load	φορτιο, n.	frontlet	προμετωπιδιο, n.
corn	σιτο.	care for	φροντιδ, gen.
gift	δωρο, n.	son	υἱο.

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XVII.—Future of Active Verbs ending in M, N, Λ, P.

Remark. Verbs ending in either of the nasals μ, ν, or of the semivowels λ, ρ, undergo a euphonic change in the future tense. The laws of Greek euphony were opposed to these letters being followed by a sibilant; μς, νς, λς, ρς, are combinations which very rarely occur. Hence νεμσω, μενσω, στελσω, σπερσω, were not tolerated.* The σ is dropt, and the vowels of the endings, where short, are lengthened. Thus, from the Crude Form νεμ we have not νεμσω but νεμῶ. The tense runs thus:

Sing. 1. νεμῶ.	Plur. 1. νεμοῦμεν.
2. νεμεῖς.	2. νεμεῖτε.
3. νεμεῖ.	3. νεμοῦσι.

I will report war. Truce or war shall I report? Thou wilt report war, O messenger. The satrap will report these things immediately to Cyrus. Whether will ye remain, or shall I report war from you, Lacedaemonians? The generals will remain in the tent till noon. I will wait in the house till evening. I will send away the vessels to Aegina. The Athenians will send away the vessels to Samos. Whether will ye send away

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* Although traces of the original formation in these verbs are seen in such instances as κελσω, φυρσω, &c.

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the vessels to Naxos or to Lemnos? The trumpeter will give the signal. I will distribute the corn to the soldiers. We will distribute the corn to the soldiers in the camp. The general will distribute the wine to the messengers in the house. The slaves will clear the land. The colonists will clear the land. We will purify the corn (*i. e.* by winnowing it). We will purify the army (*i. e.* by expiatory sacrifices). The slave will not sow equally. The Persian will kill the youth, O Athenian. We will kill thee. The soldiers will kill the messenger.

report	απ-αγγελ.	give the signal	σημαν.
whether	ποτερον, adv.	trumpeter	σαλπιγκτα.
till	μεχρι, w. gen.	clear, purify	καθαρ.
noon	μεσημβρια, f.	land	γα, f.
evening	ἑσπερα, f.	colonist	αποικο.
send away	απο-στελ.	equally	ὁμαλως, adv.
vessel	πλοιο, n.	kill	απο-κτεν.
Lemnos	Λημνο, f.		

XVIII.—Imperfect of the Active Verb; Comparative and Superlative of the Adjective.

Remark 1. The imperfect of the active verb is made by the letter ε, called the augment, prefixed, and the following terminations suffixed, to the Crude Form, or, where there is one, to the Increased Form. Those verbs which are increased

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or strengthened in the present, are also in the imperfect. See REM. 1, EXERC. XIV.

ον	ομεν
ες	ετε
ε(τ dropt)	ον(τ dropt).

The μ of the 1st singular has become ν. The τ in the 3rd singular and plural is dropt. Ελυον, 1st singular, is the euphonic form of ελυομ, and ελυον, 3rd plural, is the euphonic form of ελυοντ.

Examples.

C. F. λυ.	Imperf. T. F. ελυ.
ελυον.	ελυομεν.
ελυες.	ελυετε.
ελυε.	ελυον.

C. F. τυπ.	I. F. τυπτ.	Imperf. T. F. ετυπτ.
	ετυπτον.	ετυπτόμεν.
	ἐτυπτες.	ετυπτετε.
	ετυπτε.	ετυπτον.

REMARK 2. The comparative of adjectives in ο is made by τερο, and the superlative by τατο, added to the Crude Form.

When the last syllable but one of the Crude Form is short, the ο of the Crude Form is lengthened in the comparative and superlative. If it were not, there would be a concurrence of short syllables unpleasant to the ear.

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Example.

C. F.	Comp.	Sup.
πιστο 'faithful.'	πιστοτερο.	πιστοτατο.
σοφο 'wise.'	σοφωτερο.	σοφωτατο.

---

1. I was writing the letter in the tent, O sister. Thou wast writing the letters in the tower, O youth. He was sending the messengers to Thebes. We were sending the youth to Cume. Ye were violating the truce. The brothers were sacrificing on the eminences. The Persians were sacrificing in the plain. The rest were weeping in the tent. The Lacedaemonians were violating their oaths. The general spoke thus. Callimachus ran forward from the tree under which he was.

2. The soldiers were burying the general in the park. The Corinthians were burying their dead. We considered thee to be wiser than the other Athenians. The philosopher was the wisest of men. The Lacedaemonians were taking the place. The soldiers were taking the eminences. With the aid of the gods the Athenians prospered (say, did well). The Persians were fleeing to the tent. The Rhodians shot farther than the Persians. The youth shot farther than his brother. The barbarians were throwing (missiles) from the height. The barbarians wounded many of the enemies. Cyrus collected the most able of his friends. The youth was very skilful about nau-

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tical affairs. I am more acquainted with the country than the Persian (is). The youths are the most faithful of my (the) friends.

sacrifice *θυ.*
weep *δακρυ.*
oath *ὁρκο.*
thus *οὑτως.*
Callimachus Καλλιμαχο.
run forward *προ-τρεχ.*
from *απο.*
under *ὑπο,* with dat.
which *ὁ.*
bury *θαπ.* I. F. *θαπτ.*
consider *νομιδ.* I. F. *νομιζ.*
philosopher *φιλοσοφο.*
to be *ειναι,* inf. pres. of *ες.*
wise *σοφο.*
than, &c. The comparative is joined with the gen. in Greek, as it is with the abl. in Latin.
shoot, *with the bow, τοξευ.*
Rhodian Ῥοδιο.
far *μακρο.*
farther, comp. neut. used adverbially.
height *ὑψηλο,* n.
from *απο.*
collect *συλλεγ,* that is, *συν-λεγ.* The augment *ε* is put before the *λεγ,* not before the *συν.* This is a general rule in compound verbs: the augment comes between the preposition and the verb.
able *ἱκανο.*
skilful *εμπειρο,* w. gen.
about *περι,* w. acc.
nautical *ναυτικο.*
nautical affairs, plur. neut. of the adj. with the article.
acquainted with, *εμπειρο,* w. gen.

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XIX.—Second Aorist of the Active Verb; Consonant, or Separable Declension.

Remark 1. The Greek term 'Aorist' means *indefinite*. The aorist tense is the indefinite past, describing an action as past, but not precisely defining the time of its performance.

There are two forms for this tense. One form is called the 1st aorist; the other, the 2nd aorist. These names (1st and 2nd) must not be understood as implying that the 1st is the older form of the aorist, for the 2nd is probably the older; they are merely used to distinguish the two forms readily.

For reasons assigned in the *Introduction*, the 2nd aorist is given here before the 1st.

The 2nd aorist of the active verb is made by the augment ε prefixed, as in the imperfect, and by the same person-endings suffixed to the Crude Form.

The difference between the imperfect and the aorist is, that the former describes an action as past and continuing or incomplete, and the latter describes it simply and indefinitely as past. Thus, 'I was leaving,' is the imperfect; 'I left,' is the aorist. Hence, in the imperfect (past incomplete,) as in the present incomplete, the Increased Form is used, while in the aorist the Crude Form is used. The aorist bears the same relation to

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the Crude Form, as the imperfect to the Increased Form. Verbs which have no Increased Form have no 2nd aorist of this kind; but not all verbs which have an Increased Form have a 2nd aorist. An easy rule is, that verbs in which a 2nd aorist would be the same as the imperfect, have no 2nd aorist; they have the 1st aorist.

Examples.

C. F. λιπ.	I. F. λειπ.
Aor. T. F. ελιπ.	Imp. T. F. ελειπ.
1st Pers. ελιπον.	1st Pers. ελειπον.
C. F. φυγ.	I. F. φευγ.
Aor. T. F. εφυγ.	Imp. T. F. εφευγ.
1st Pers. εφυγον.	1st Pers. εφευγον.
C. F. μαθ.	I. F. μανθαν.
Aor. T. F. εμαθ.	Imp. T. F. εμανθαν.
1st Pers. εμαθον.	1st Pers. εμανθανον.
C. F. κραγ.	I. F. κραζ.
Aor. T. F. εκραγ.	Imp. T. F. εκραζ.
1st Pers. εκραγον.	1st Pers. εκραζον.

Remark 2. The Consonant-declension is so called because most nouns declined according to it end in a consonant. (The rest end in the vowel ι or υ.) It is also called the Separable Declension, because the case-endings can be separated from the Crude Form, leaving the Crude Form entire, more easily than in the α and ο declension.

The different cases of nouns masc. and fem. are

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made by the following terminations added to the Crude Form.

Sing.		Plur.
ς	Nom.	ες
C. F. or ς	Voc.	ες
ος	Gen.	ων
ι	Dat.	σι
After υ or ι, ν α	Acc.	ας

Examples.

C. F. κορακ 'a crow.'

κορακ-ς	N.	κορακ-ες
κορακ-ς	V.	κορακ-ες
κορακ-ος	G.	κορακ-ων
κορακ-ι	D.	κορακ-σι
κορακ-α	A.	κορακ-ας.

κ ς are written as one letter, ξ—κορ*α*ξ, κορ*α*ξι.

The last consonant of the Crude Form coming in contact with the ς of the nominative singular, and dative plural, often produces a change. The following rules are to be observed.

1. No dental letter (δ, τ, or θ) can stand before ς. They are dropt.

2. ν is dropt before ς.

Ending in υ.	C. F. ιχθυ 'a fish.'	
ιχθυ-ς	N.	ιχθυ-ες.
ιχθυ	V.	ιχθυ-ες.
ιχθυ-ος	G.	ιχθυ-ων.
ιχθυ-ι	D.	ιχθυ-σι.
ιχθυ-ν	A.	ιχθυ-ας.

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Nouns which end in ι have a sort of mixture of the two declensions. The accusative has ν not α. Other changes take place.

In all cases except the nominative, vocative, and accusative singular, the ι of the Crude Form is made ε, and then the ordinary contraction takes place. πολε-ϊ=πολει, πολε-ες=πολεις, πολε-ας=πολεις.

Example.

Ending in ι.	C. F. πολι, f. 'a city.'	
πολις	N.	πολεις.
πολι	V.	πολεις.
πολεως	G.	πολεων.
πολει	D.	πολεσι.
πολιν	A.	πολεις.

The vocative case of nouns of this declension is either flectionless, being the Crude Form, or the same as the nominative. For instance; C. F. χελιδον 'a swallow.' The nominative is χελιδων, made by lengthening the vowel. The vocative is χελιδον, the same as the Crude Form. C. F. παιδ 'a boy:' Nom. παις (= παιδς); Voc. παι (= παιδ). The vocative would be παιδ, the same as the Crude Form; but δ cannot stand at the end of a word in Greek, and παι is the necessary word. In κοραξ 'a crow,' the vocative would be according to this analogy κορα, but the nominative is used, κοραξ.

The noun ανακτ 'a king,' has both forms of the vocative, the flectionless form and the same as the

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nominative. The Crude Form is ανακτ (nom. αναξ); the vocative would be also ανακτ, but τ cannot stand at the end of a word in Greek; hence ανακ: κ also cannot stand at the end; hence ανα is the necessary word. Αναξ is also used for the vocative.

I left the country of the Molossians. Thou didst leave the plain of Castolus. The Persian fled out of the camp. We fled out of the house. Some remained in the village, others fled. Ye left the village and fled towards the river. The shepherds fled towards the village. Cyrus took Tissaphernes as a friend. The Cilician queen fled from her close chariot. The Cilician queen took pledges. The Athenians took the city on the same day. The rest took the eminences. Cyrus received the refugees. The old men fled into the city. Those of (out of) the market-place left their merchandise. We learnt these things from thee, O queen. Thou didst learn these things from me, O boy. Ye learnt these things from Pythagoras. The boys learnt these things from their teachers. The commanders left the city.

Xenophon had the village allotted him. Abradates had the city allotted him. I had the command allotted me. The boys had equal shares allotted them. The commander died in the war,

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O old man. The commander was very fond of danger. Many of the Greeks died in the battle, O Xenophon. The sons of the old man died in the battle. The youth left the shield in the house. The Thracians left the shields in the village. Ye lost your shields in the villages of the Thracians. I lost two hundred soldiers. Not many of them died.

Molossian Μολοσσο.
out of εκ, w. gen.
some: use the plur. masc. of the article with the particle μεν, οἱ μεν.
others: use the plur. masc. of the article with the particle δε. The particles μεν and δε answer to one another in the two members of a sentence. Thus ὁ μεν 'the one,' ὁ δε 'the other;' οἱ μεν 'some,' οἱ δε 'others.'
shepherd ποιμεν
remained use the imperf.
as ὡς
pledge πιστο, n.
the same το αυτο.
on the same day: put it in the dat.
refugee φευγοντ, m.
receive λαβ.
old man γεροντ.
those: plur. masc. of the art.
merchandise ωνιο, n. plur.
from παρα, gen.
teacher διδασκαλο.
Xenophon Ξενοφωντ.
Abradates Αβραδατα.
die απο-θαν. The ο in απο is dropt to make room for the augment.
O old man: C. F. γεροντ; Voc. γερον. τ cannot stand at the end.
fond of danger φιλοκινδυνο.
Greek Ἑλλην.
shield ασπιδ, f.
Thracian Θρᾳκ.
lose απο-βαλ.
two hundred διακοσιο.
he αυτο.
of them, gen. plur. of αυτο.

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XX.—First Aorist of the Active Verb.

Remark. The other form of the aorist tense, commonly called the First Aorist, is made by the augment ε prefixed, and the syllable σα affixed to the Crude Form, with the following terminations.

Sing.		Plur.
(μ dropt)	1.	μεν
ς	2.	τε
(τ dropt)	3.	ν(τ dropt).

The μ which marks the 1st pers. and the τ which marks the 3rd pers. singular and plural, are dropt. They cannot stand at the end of a word. If it were not for that law of euphony, the 3rd singular would be ελυσατ, and the 3rd plural ελυσαντ, as in Latin, *amabat* and *amabant*. In the 3rd singular the α of the Tense Form becomes ε.

Example.

C. F. λυ.	T. F. ελυσα.
ελυσα	ελυσαμεν.
ελυσας	ελυσατε.
ελυσε	ελυσαν.

I did not violate the truce. Thou didst violate the truce. The Persian violated the truce. We sent the messenger immediately to Thebes in Boeotia. The soldiers buried their commander in Laconia. The Greeks buried their generals in

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Boeotia. The messenger spoke to the herald as follows (say, these things). His mother sent him back again to his government. We sent him back to Athens with the shieldsmen and rear-guards. After the battle the Greeks sailed to Naxos. After the battle the heralds sailed away to the island. The Athenians sent the herald back to Athens. I made an expedition against Cyrus with the Persians. We made an expedition against Croesus with the Greeks. The messenger shut the gates. Cheirisophus struck the commander of the village. The general struck the boy and the sister. We shut the gates. He shut the door. They burnt the villages. The Greeks burnt down the palace. The barbarians burnt down the village. We wrote the letters immediately. The commander of the village cut down the trees in the park. He burnt down some trees, and cut down others. Leonidas turned the barbarians to flight. We turned the three thousand to flight. Cyrus marched through the plain to Tarsi, a city of Cilicia. They marched through the village into the great park. Cyrus sent with the Cilician queen Menon and his soldiers. Xenias the Arcadian sacrificed to Apollo (say, the Apollo). The Greeks did these things in the march. They threw each other into confusion in the narrow roads. Cyrus appointed a man over each of the stations.

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Laconia Λακωνικα, f.
speak λεγ.
herald κηρυκ.
to the herald, dat.
these things; plur. neut. of τοδε 'this;' declined as the article with δε affixed.
to επι, with acc.
government αρχα, f.
mother μητερ.
rear-guard οπισθοφυλακ.
after μετα, with acc.
sail πλε (πλευ).
sail away απο-πλευ.
make an exp. στρατευ.
against επι, with acc.
shut κλει.
gate πυλα, f.
Cheirisophus Χειρισοφο.
strike παι.
commander of a village κωμαρχα.
burn και (καυ).
burn down κατα-καυ.
palace, say, *royal-places*, pl.
royal-place βασιλειο, n.
wrote, $\phi + \sigma = \psi$. Not εγραφσα, but εγραψα 'I wrote.'
cut down κατα-κοπ.
tree δενδρο, n.
some, το μεν, in the proper case, &c. of το.
others, το δε, in the proper case, &c. of το, agreeing with 'trees.'
Leonidas Λεωνιδα.
three thousand τρισχιλιο.
march, ελα, 1 aor.; ηλασα, 'I marched.'
through δια, with gen.
Tarsi Ταρσο, pl.
of Cilicia, gen. case: use the article.
send with, συμπεμπ (with the augment συν-πεμπ), joined with a dat.
Menon Μενων.
Xenias Ξενια.
Arcadian Αρκαδ.
Apollo Απολλων.
appoint ταγ.
over επι, w. dat.
each έκαστο.
station τοπο.
man, ανερ, acc. ανερ-α. The short ε is dropt, and δ unites the ν and ρ; hence ανδρα.

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XXI.—Aorist of Active Verbs ending in M, N, Λ, P.

Remark. Verbs ending in the nasals μ, ν, and the semivowels λ, ϱ, undergo a change in the aorist similar to that observed in the future. The σ in the termination of the aorist cannot stand after these letters. As we cannot have νεμσω, στελσω, &c. so we cannot have ενεμσα, εστελσα, &c. The loss of the σ is compensated for by a strengthening of the vowel of the Crude Form. This strengthening depends on the nature of the vowel to be strengthened. The following is a table of the crude and strengthened vowels.

Crude.	Strengthened.
ᾰ	ᾱ or η
ε	ει
ι	ῑ
ῠ	ῡ

The verbs which end in the letters above-mentioned, μ, ν, λ, ρ, are therefore divided into four classes, according to the vowel of the Crude Form.

1. ᾰ in the Crude Form.

	C. F.		Aorist, 1st person.
μ	. .	κᾰμ	. . none.
ν	. .	σημᾰν	. . εσημηνα.
λ	. .	σφαλ	. . εσφηλα.
ρ	. .	καθᾰρ	. . εκαθηρα.

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2. ε in the Crude Form.

	C. F.	Aorist, 1st person.
μ	. . νεμ	. . ενειμα.
ν	. . μεν	. . εμεινα.
λ	. . στελ	. . εστειλα.
ρ	. . φθερ	. . εφθειρα.

3. ĭ in the Crude Form.

μ	. . none	. . none.
ν	. . κρῐν	. . εκρῑνα.
λ	. . none	. . none.
ρ	. . none	. . none.

4. ŭ in the Crude Form.

μ	. . none	. . none.
ν	. . αμῠν	. . ημῡνα.
λ	. . σκῠλ	. . none.
ρ	. . σῠρ	. . none.

He reported the other things eagerly to the Mede. The slaves reported these things from you. Suitable messengers reported the matters from the barbarians to the Greeks. The slave reported these things to the satrap. They remained five days in the country of the Carduchians. There they remained seven days. Cyrus remained in Babylon ten days. He sent away the vessels to Aegina. He gave the signal with the trumpet to the Greeks. The trumpeter gave the signal. We purified the corn. I purified the army. He slew Cyrus. I slew the messenger. Ye slew the messenger. Thou didst slay the steward. I distributed the corn to the

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soldiers. The soldiers killed the general. The ambassadors remained in the palace till evening. The Corinthians waited in the tent till noon. The slaves cleared the land. The slaves did not sow equally. The satrap sent away the vessels to Samos. The trumpeter gave the signal to the soldiers.

the other things, pl. neut. of	αλλο.	Carduchian	Καρδουχο.
eagerly	προθυμως, adv.	seven	ἑπτα.
to the Mede, dat.		ten	δεκα.
from	παρα, w. gen.	Aegina	Αιγινα, f.
the matters, pl. neut. of the	article.	trumpet	σαλπιγγ, f.
five	πεντε.	with the t.	dat.
		clear	καθαρ.

XXII.—Perfect of the Active Verb; Neuter Nouns of the Consonant or Separable Declension.

Remark 1. The perfect of the active verb is made by doubling the first letter of the Crude Form with the connecting vowel ε, and adding the suffix κα, ἁ or α.

If the Crude Form begins with σ and another consonant, as σπευδ or στρατευ for example, the reduplication is lost, but the vowel ε remains. Thus, σεσπευκα becomes εσπευκα, and σεστρατευκα becomes εστρατευκα.

The person-endings are like those of the aorist in σα, except the plural, 3rd.

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(μ dropt)	1.	$\mu\varepsilon\nu$.
ς	2.	$\tau\varepsilon$
(τ dropt)	3.	($\breve{\alpha}$)$\sigma\iota$.

As in the 1st aorist, the μ and τ are dropt, and the α of the Tense-Form becomes ε. Hence we have not $\lambda\varepsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha\tau$, but $\lambda\varepsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\varepsilon$.

Example.

C. F. $\lambda\upsilon$.	T. F. $\lambda\varepsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$.
$\lambda\varepsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$	$\lambda\varepsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha\mu\varepsilon\nu$.
$\lambda\varepsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha\varsigma$	$\lambda\varepsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\varepsilon$.
$\lambda\varepsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\varepsilon$	$\lambda\varepsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$.
C. F. $\tau\upsilon\pi$.	T. F. $\tau\varepsilon\tau\upsilon\varphi\alpha$ (= $\tau\varepsilon\tau\upsilon\pi$ $\acute{\alpha}$).
$\tau\varepsilon\tau\upsilon\varphi\alpha$	$\tau\varepsilon\tau\upsilon\varphi\alpha\mu\varepsilon\nu$.
$\tau\varepsilon\tau\upsilon\varphi\alpha\varsigma$	$\tau\varepsilon\tau\upsilon\varphi\alpha\tau\varepsilon$.
$\tau\varepsilon\tau\upsilon\varphi\varepsilon$	$\tau\varepsilon\tau\upsilon\varphi\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$.
C. F. $\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi$.	T. F. $\gamma\varepsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\alpha$ (= $\gamma\varepsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi$ α).
$\gamma\varepsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\alpha$	$\gamma\varepsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\alpha\mu\varepsilon\nu$.
$\gamma\varepsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\alpha\varsigma$	$\gamma\varepsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\alpha\tau\varepsilon$.
$\gamma\varepsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\varepsilon$	$\gamma\varepsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$.
C. F. $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\varepsilon\upsilon$.	T. F. $\varepsilon\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\varepsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha$.
$\varepsilon\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\varepsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha$	$\varepsilon\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\varepsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha\mu\varepsilon\nu$.
$\varepsilon\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\varepsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha\varsigma$	$\varepsilon\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\varepsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\varepsilon$.
$\varepsilon\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\varepsilon\upsilon\kappa\varepsilon$	$\varepsilon\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\varepsilon\upsilon\kappa\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$.

REMARK 2. Sometimes the vowel of the Crude Form is changed in the perfect. Thus, C. F. $\pi\varepsilon\mu\pi$; perfect, T. F. $\pi\varepsilon\pi\circ\mu\varphi\alpha$.

REMARK 3. Neuter nouns of the consonant declension differ from masc. and fem. nouns in the nominative and accusative cases.

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In the nominative singular they have no case-ending. In the nominative plural they have a different case-ending, and, as in all neuter nouns, the vocative and accusative are the same as the nominative.

The following are the terminations added to the Crude Form.

Sing.		Plur.
—	Nom.	α
—	Voc.	α
ος	Gen.	ων
ι	Dat.	σι
—	Acc.	α

Example.

C. F. πραγματ 'an affair.'*

πραγμα	N.	πραγματ-α.
πραγμα	V.	πραγματ-α.
πραγματ-ος	G.	πραγματ-ων.
πραγματ-ι	D.	πραγμα-σι.
πραγμα	A.	πραγματ-α.

I have violated the truce. Thou hast violated the truce. Cyrus is dead (has died). We have learnt the Persian language. Ye have learnt the Greek language. The boys have learnt the Greek language. We have devised these things. The

* The τ of the Crude Form is lost in πραγμα, because it cannot stand at the end of a Greek word; and it is lost in πραγμασι, because it cannot stand before σ. Else we should have πραγματ and πραγματσι.

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soldiers have plotted against us. The soldiers have plotted against the general. The enemies have burnt down the villages. The soldiers have burnt down the fortification. They have burnt up the arrows. We have burnt up the provisions. I have planted the trees in the park. Thou hast taught me this. The barbarians have taught us avarice. The satrap has sailed out to the Hellespont. The generals have sailed out to Samos. The army has sailed out to Abydos. The generals are dead. The brothers are dead. I have written the letters. The enemies have murdered a hundred citizens. I have saved the messenger. We have saved the old man. Ye have done well. The soldiers have shouted. The trumpeter has shouted. The heavy-armed have not shouted. The Corinthians have violated the truce. Pausanias has fled to Tegea. The rest have fled to the river. They have fled from (out of) Sparta. I have sent the messengers to Sparta. We have sent the letter to Cyrus. The barbarians have made an expedition against the Corinthians. I have sacrificed many victims for you. Thou hast sacrificed to Athene. Agamemnon has sacrificed in Aulis. I have wounded the commander in the thigh. Seuthes has enriched him (*i. e.* with presents). We have enriched you. The Greeks have enriched the commander. The Lacedaemonians have made an expedition against the Athenians.

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learn	μαθε.
Persian	Περσικο.
language	γλωσσα, f.
Greek	Ἑλληνικο.
devise	βουλευ.
plot against	επι-βουλευ, w. dat.
fortification	ερυματ. All nouns in ματ are neuter.
arrow	τοξευματ.
plant	φυτευ.
tree	δενδρο, n.
teach	παιδευ, with two acc.
avarice	πλεονεξια, f.
sail out	εκ-πλευ.
army	στρατευματ.
murder	φονευ.
hundred	εκατον.
save	σωδ (σω).
Pausanias	Παυσανια.
to	επι, with acc.
Tegea	Τεγεα, f.
Sparta	Σπαρτα, f.
to Cyrus,	dat.
sea-fight	ναυμαχια, f.
for	ὑπερ, with gen.
Athene,	Αθηνα, f.: use the art.
Agamemnon	Αγαμεμνον.
Aulis	Αυλιδ, f.
wound	τρω.
commander	αρχοντ.
thigh	μηρο.
in the thigh,	accus.
Seuthes	Σευθα.
enrich	πλουτιδ.
he	αυτο.

XXIII.—Pluperfect of the Active Verb.

Remark. The pluperfect of the active verb is made by doubling the first letter of the Crude Form with the connecting vowel ε, as in the perfect, and prefixing the augment ε, and adding the suffix κει, εἰ or ει.

If the Crude Form begins with σ and another consonant, as σπευδ or στρατευ, for example, the reduplication is lost, but the ε remains. Thus, εσεσπευκειν becomes εσπευκειν, and εσεστρατευκειν becomes εστρατευκειν.

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The person-endings are the following.

ν	1.	μεν
ς	2.	τε
(τ dropt)	3.	σαν

Example.

C. F. λυ. T. F. ελελυκει.

ελελυκειν	ελελυκειμεν.
ελελυκεις	ελελυκειτε.
ελελυκει	ελελυκεισαν.

C. F. τυπ. T. F. ετετυφει (= ετετυπ ει).

ετετυφειν	ετετυφειμεν.
ετετυφεις	ετετυφειτε.
ετετυφει	ετετυφεισαν.

C. F. γραφ. T. F. εγεγραφει (= εγεγραφ ει).

εγεγραφειν	εγεγραφειμεν.
εγεγραφεις	εγεγραφειτε.
εγεγραφει	εγεγραφεισαν.

C. F. στρατευ. T. F. εστρατευκει.

εστρατευκειν	εστρατευκειμεν.
εστρατευκεις	εστρατευκειτε.
εστρατευκει	εστρατευκεισαν.

The ν in the 1st person singular represents the μ of the 1st person, which is seen in the Latin *solveba-m*, *solvera-m*, &c. The μ is changed into ν, because μ cannot stand at the end of a word in Greek.

The τ of the 3rd singular is dropt here, as in other tenses. It cannot stand at the end of a word.

Only four consonants ever do, or can, stand at the end of a word in Greek — κ, ν, ρ, ς. And κ only stands at the end of two words, ουκ and ουκ.

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In the 3rd plural the εισαν becomes εσαν, as ελελυχεσαν,

Remark 2. The Greek of 'this' is τουτο. In the singular and plural nominative, masc. and fem., the τ is softened into an aspirate, as in the article το; and, as in the article, the neuter singular, nominative and accusative, has no case-ending.

C. F. τουτο 'this.'

Sing.			Plur.		
οὗτος	αὕτη	τουτο.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταυτα.
τουτου	ταυτης	τουτου.	τουτων	ταυτων	τουτων.
τουτῳ	ταυτῃ	τουτῳ.	τουτοις	ταυταις	τουτοις.
τουτον	ταυτην	τουτο.	τουτους	ταυτας	ταυτα.

Αλλο 'other,' is like τουτο in the singular, nominative and accusative, neuter. No case-ending is added.

C. F. αλλο 'other.'

Sing.			Plur.		
αλλος	αλλη	αλλο.	αλλοι	αλλαι	αλλα.
αλλου	αλλης	αλλου.	αλλων	αλλων	αλλων.
αλλῳ	αλλῃ	αλλῳ.	αλλοις	αλλαις	αλλοις.
αλλον	αλλην	αλλο.	αλλους	αλλας	αλλα.

'O 'which,' and αυτο, (which answers to the Latin *is*, and sometimes to *ipse*,) are declined in the same way. In the relative the root is the aspirate ('or ʜ), answering to *qu* in the Latin *quo*, and *wh* in the English *who*, *which;* the Crude Form is ὁ in the masc. and neut., and ἁ in the fem.

I had violated the truce. Thou hadst violated the truce. The king has violated the truce. We

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had learnt the Persian language. Ye had learnt the Greek language. The boys had learnt the Persian language. She had devised these things. The enemies had burnt down the villages in the country of the Phrygians. The soldiers had burnt down the fortification. The Greeks had burnt many fires on this night. The barbarians had burnt many fires on the eminences in the night. This satrap had sailed away to Ephesus. The army had sailed out to Naxos. He had taught the youths avarice. We had planted the trees in the park. I had saved these messengers. We had saved this old man. Pausanias had fled to Tegea. The priest had put on a woman's robe. Thou hadst sacrificed to Athene. Ye had enriched the commander in this war. I had sacrificed many victims for you. The soldiers had shouted. The Corinthians had not violated the truce. Agamemnon had sacrificed in Aulis. Ye had all shouted together. We had all shouted together. I had sent these messengers to Sparta. We had sent the letter to Cyrus. Thou hadst wounded me in the thigh. The Greeks had shot farther than the Persians. The shepherds had fled out of the fields. The boys had fled with their fathers from the eminences into the meadow. Ye had made an expedition against the Athenians in this war. Cyrus had made an expedition against Tissaphernes. Xerxes had made an expedition against the Greeks.

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Phrygian	Φρυγ.	woman's (adj.)	γυναικειο.
fire	πυρ, n.	all	παντ.
on	εν.	together	ἁμα.
night	νυκτ, f.	thigh	μηρο.
This satrap: use the art. as well as τουτο.	Οὑτος ὁ σατραπης.	in the thigh: acc.	
		fathers: the dat. pl.: πατερσι is softened to πατρασι.	
priest	ἱερεϝ. Nom. S. ἱερευς.		
put on	εν-δυ.	meadow	λειμων.
robe	στολα, f.		

XXIV.—Infinitive Present of the Active Verb; Nouns in ΕΥ.

Remark 1. The infinitive present of active verbs is made by adding ειν to the Crude Form, or, in increased verbs, to the Increased Form.

Example.

C. F. λυ. Inf. Pres. λυειν.
I. F. ῥιπτ. Inf. Pres. ῥιπτειν.

Remark 2. Nouns in ευ differ somewhat from other nouns of the separable declension from this circumstance. The υ had an ϝ-sound, and was frequently lost between two vowels, which then coalesced. In the dative singular and nominative plural, and sometimes in the accusative plural, the vowels coalesced.

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C. F. βασιλεν or βασιλεϝ 'a king.'

βασιλευς	N.	βασιλεες, c. βασιλεις.
βασιλευ	V.	βασιλεες, c. βασιλεις.
βασιλεως	G.	βασιλεων.
βασιλει	D.	βασιλευσι.
βασιλεα	A.	βασιλεας, c. βασιλεις.

I hear that the king is burning up the villages in the country. We are about to advise thee. I think that you are to me both country and friends and allies. This was another pretext to Cyrus for collecting an army. Cyrus ordered them to do these things. The king ordered the soldiers to run into the tents. The heralds wish to leave the camp immediately. The generals ordered the horsemen to flee to the eminences. The old men advised the king to take the vessels. I wish to take the city. There were no longer provisions to take. Xenophon left the half of the army with the horsemen to guard the camp. It is not (possible) to lead back the Greeks. The interpreter advised us to burn down the village. We hear that the king is plotting against Cyrus. It is not the season for us to sleep. There is a difficulty in remaining (say, to remain) without the consent of Cyrus. We conjecture that they are marching. I do not wish to remain. I will order the heavy-armed to remain in Cerasus. The youth is most skilful both in speaking and in acting (say, to speak and to act). He collected

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the best able of his friends to assist (him). It is possible to enrich the city. It is possible to enrich thee. We will permit you to take provisions from (say, out of) the country.

be about μελ. I. F. μελλ.
advise συμβουλευ, w. dat.
are: inf. pres. of ες—ειναι.
both και.
country πατριδ, f.
this, τουτο, must agree with 'pretext.' Nom. fem. αὑτη.
pretext προφασι, f.
collect αθροιδ. I. F. αθροιζ.
for collecting: infin. pres. w. gen. n. of the art.
order κελευ: use 1 aor.
horseman ἱππεϝ.
no longer ουκ-ετι.
provisions επιτηδειο, n. pl.
leave κατα-λιπ, 2 a.
guard φυλακ. I. F. φυλαττ.
possible: implied in Greek in the verb ες.
lead back απ-αγ.
season ὡρα, f.
sleep καθ-ευδ.
difficulty απορια, f.
without ανευ, w. gen.
consent γνωμα, f.
conjecture εικαδ. I. F. εικαζ.
march ελα. I. F. ελαυν.
Cerasus Κερασουντ.
skilful, able ἱκανο.
both τε: put after the word to which it refers.
act πραγ. I. F. πραττ.
collect συλ-λεγ.
assist συμ-πραγ.
possible δυνατο, n.
permit εα.

XXV.—Infinitive Future of the Active Verb.

Remark. The infinitive future of the active verb is made by adding ειν to the Tense Form of the future. See Rem. in Exerc. XVII.

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Examples.

C. F. λυ.	T. F. λυσ.	Inf. Fut. λυσ-ειν.
στελ.	στελε.	στελε-ειν, στελεῖν.
νεμ.	νεμε.	νεμε-ειν, νεμεῖν.
μεν.	μενε.	μενε-ειν, μενεῖν.
σπερ.	σπερε.	σπερε-ειν, σπερεῖν.

I expect that the herald will come at daybreak (say, with the day). We expect that the interpreter will come at daybreak. The interpreter expects that the king will remain in the camp till evening. Near was the stage where Cyrus was going to stop. I expect that Cyrus will stop in Iconium. Cyrus and the horsemen remain two days in the villages, whence they were to come to the sea. I hear that the soldiers will be ready to come into the tent. Ariaeus swears that he will be an ally. I expect that the interpreter will not report these things speedily, but will delay. I expect that the guides will lead us (to a place) whence we shall have provisions. I suspect that Cyrus will make an expedition against the king. We suspect that the horsemen will come with the interpreters at daybreak. I think that they will join battle with one another. I think that the messenger will be more faithful to me than the interpreter (will). He thought to command the country.

expect	ελπιδ.	I. F.	ελπιζ.	with	ἁμα, w. dat.
come	ἡκ.			near	πλησιον, adv.

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stage	σταθμο.	guide	ἡγεμον.
where	ενθα.	whence	ενθεν, adv.
stop	κατα-λυ.	have	εχ, Fut. T. F. ἑξ—
Iconium	Ικονιο, n.	suspect	ὑπ-οπτευ.
they were: use the verb μελ. I. F. μελλ.		against	επι, w. acc.
will be, fut. inf. of εs—εσεσ-θαι.		join	συν-αφ, w. dat. φ+σ=ψ.
		with, expressed in the verb.	
swear	ομνυ.	than	η.
delay	δια-τριβ.	command	αρχ, w. a gen.

XXVI.—Infinitive Second Aorist of the Active Verb.

Remark. The infinitive aorist of the active verb is made in the same way as the present and future, by adding ειν to the Tense Form, without the augment. Only the indicative mood has the augment. The Tense Form of the aorist is the Crude Form. Hence

Example.

C. F. λιπ. Inf. Aor. λιπειν.
μαθ. μαθειν.

The infinitive present has the Increased Form and Long Form; the aorist has the Crude Form and Short Form. The present infinitive is λειπειν, μανθανειν, as we have seen in Exerc. XXIV.

The generals ordered us to flee to the eminences. The commanders wish to leave the tent.

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The king was going to flee to the hill. I advise thee to take the vessel. The boys desire to learn the Greek language. Before taking the provisions they ran to the camp. It was not (possible) to catch the asses. It is not (possible) to catch the wild asses. It was possible to catch the bustards. Xenophon desired to have this village allotted him. The general desired to have this rank allotted him. Before losing the cohort, the commander desired to remain in the country. I desire to instil eagerness into the army. We desire to instil eagerness into the soldiers. The father desires to leave behind great treasures for his children. The father is going to leave thee behind him as commander. We mean to leave guards and a general over the soldiers. The slave is willing to die for the boy. The slaves were willing to die for the boys.

hill	λοφο.	eagerness	προθυμια, f.
desire	χρηδ. I. F. χρηζ.	into the army, dat.	
taking	infin.	leave behind	(*i. e.* at death)
before	πριν.		κατα-λιπ.
ass	ονο.	treasure	θησαυρο.
catch	λαβ.	for his children, dat.	
wild	αγριο.	mean	θελ.
bustard	ωτιδ, f.	guard	φυλακ.
Xenophon	Ξενοφωντ.	over	επι, w. dat.
rank	ταξι, f.	be willing	εθελ. Imperf. T. F. ηθελ-
cohort	λοχο.		
lose	απο-βαλ.	die	απο-θαν.
instil	εμ-βαλ, w. dat.	for	ὑπερ, w. gen.

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XXVII.—Infinitive First Aorist of the Active Verb.

Remark. The infinitive aorist of the active verb is made by adding ι to the Tense Form, without the augment. This remark applies to verbs which end in a liquid as well as to others.

Example.

C. F.	T. F.	Inf. Aor.
λυ.	λυσα.	λυσαι.
στελ.	στειλα.	στειλαι.
νεμ.	νειμα.	νειμαι.
μεν.	μεινα.	μειναι.
σπερ.	σπειρα.	σπειραι.

The king ordered them to send a messenger to Athens. I ordered them to send a messenger to Xenophon. The king ordered them to send ambassadors to Lacedaemon concerning an alliance. The commanders did not wish to assemble the people. Xenophon ordered the herald to summon an assembly. The Corinthians were going to make an expedition against the Athenians. It is possible for thee to save thy father. It is not possible for me to save my father. Cyrus turned over the country to the Greeks to plunder. He ordered Xenias the Arcadian, and Pasion the Megarian, to sail away. The generals were just going to sail away. The enemies were just going to burn up the villages. It was resolved by (seemed fit to) the generals to burn up the cha-

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riots. It seemed fit to the commanders to sacrifice to Apollo.

2. It seemed fit to us to remain in the camp. It seemed fit to the king to distribute the corn to the soldiers. I was just going to send away the vessels to Aegina. It is possible for thee to remain in the house of the satrap till noon. It is possible for us to remain in the villages till evening. I did not wish to slay the messengers in the island. It seemed fit to me to report these things to the Mede. It seemed fit to us to remain seven days in the country of the Carduchians. Cyrus ordered the generals to kill the youth. The messengers will be able to report things from the king to the Greeks, and things from the Greeks to the king. The messenger will be better able than I (shall) to report these things to the Greeks before the battle. It was not possible to give the signal with the horn.

ambassador	πρεσβευ(εϝ).	Pasion	Πασιων.
Lacedaemon	Λακεδαιμον, f.	Megarian	Μεγαρευ(εϝ).
alliance	συμμαχια, f.	just	ηδη.
assemble, summon	συλ-λεγ.	seem fit	δοκ.
people	δημο.	seemed fit	1 aor.
assembly	αγορα, f.	send away	απο-στελ.
be possible	εξ-εσ.	able	ἱκανο.
turn over	επι-τρεπ.	things, n. pl.	of the art.
turned over	1 aor.	from	παρα, w. gen.
plunder	δι-αρπαδ.	before	προ, w. gen.
Arcadian	Αρκαδ.	horn	κερατ, n.

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XXVIII.—Infinitive Perfect of the Active Verb.

Remark. The infinitive perfect of the active verb is made by adding *εναι* to the Tense Form common to the perfect and pluperfect.

Example.

C. F. λυ.	T. F. λελυκ.	Inf. Perf. λελυκεναι.
τυπ.	τετυφ.	τετυφεναι.
κραγ.	κεκραγ.	κεκραγεναι.

The Thracians consider that we have violated the truce. I consider that you have violated the truce. I hear that Xenias the Arcadian, and Pasion the Megarian, have sailed away. I hear that the others are dead. We hear that the heralds have sailed away to Ephesus with the commanders. We hear that Cyrus is dead. The commanders find that the herald has sailed away. I find that the boys have written the letters. We find that the king has enriched the ambassador. I hear that the soldiers have burnt up the villages in the country of the Carduchians. I consider that the king has violated his oaths. I hear that the steward and the youths are dead (say, have died). We hear that the soldiers have fled to the hill. I find that the king has sent the ambassadors to Corinth. We heard that the sol-

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diers had burnt many fires in the night. Cyrus heard that the slaves had got away. Xenophon heard that the deserters had got away. I hear that the king has sent away the ambassadors.

die	θαν (θνη).	fire	πυρ, n.
Ephesus	Εφεσο.	night	νυκτ, f.
find εὑρ and εὑρε.	I. F. εὑρισκ.	get away δρα.	I. F. δι-δρασκ.
hear ακο.	I. F. ακου. 1 aor. ηκουσα.	send away	απο-πεμπ.

XXIX.—Present Participle of the Active Verb.

Remark. The present participle of the active verb is made by adding οντ to the Crude Form, or the Increased Form in verbs which have one. The word is then declined as a noun of the consonant declension in the masc. and neut. In the fem. the syllable σα is added, and οντσα is softened into ουσα, which is then declined like θαλασσα.

Example.

C. F. λυ. Pres. Part. λυοντ.

λυ-ων	-ουσα	-ον.	N.	λυ-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα.
-ων	-ουσα	-ον.	V.	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα.
-οντος	-ουσης	-οντος.	G.	-οντων	-ουσων	-οντων.
-οντι	-ουσῃ	-οντι.	D.	-ουσι	-ουσαις	-ουσι.
-οντα	-ουσαν	-ον.	A.	-οντας	-ουσας	-οντα.

Decline γραφοντ, πεμποντ, φεροντ, ἡκοντ, λειποντ, αγγελλοντ.

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It will be seen that the τ is lost in the neuter singular, nominative, vocative, and accusative, because it cannot stand at the end of any word; and that for the same reason we have λυων, not λυωντ, like γερων, not γερωντ.

The dative plural, οντσι=ουσι, is like the οντσα =ουσα.

Parysatis was the mother of the reigning Artaxerxes. Having three hundred heavy-armed of the Greeks, Cyrus goes up. Cyrus plots against the reigning Artaxerxes. Tissaphernes happened to have (say, having) the city. The Cilician queen happened to be in the tent. Cyrus spun out their hopes (by) promising. The Cilician queen admired the splendour of the army as she rode by (say, riding by) in her chariot. The boats sail round, no one hindering. Darius, (while) dying, said these things. The father, while dying, said these things to his children. I hear that Clearchus is annoyed at the present circumstances. I am annoyed at the present circumstances. I hear that the interpreter and the steward are present.

Orontes was evidently (say, evident) plotting against Cyrus. Cyrus was evidently plotting against Artaxerxes. Orontes, a man related to the king, plots against Cyrus. We were evidently delaying. The commanders are evidently delaying. Cyrus was evidently hastening on the

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way. With those present of the faithful (men) Cyrus came riding into the midst. Cyrus was evidently wondering. I will come with all the commanders, the king being willing. There is a difficulty in remaining, (say, to remain,) the king being unwilling. I suspect that the accuser (say, the (person) accusing) is Menon. Ariaeus was evidently loving no one. It is possible for us to come into the camp, no one preventing. With those of the women present I will come into the house speedily.

Parysatis Παρυσατιδ.
mother μητερ.
reign βασιλευ.
go up ανα-βα. I. F. ανα-βαιν.
happen τυχ. I. F. τυγχαν.
being, pres. part. of ες is οντ.
The very Crude Form is entirely lost.
spin out δι-αγ. ε+α=η.
hope ελπιδ, f.
promise λεγ.
admire θαυμαδ. I. F. θαυμαζ.
splendour λαμπροτητ, f.
ride by παρ-ελα. I. F. παρ-ελαυν.
sail round περι-πλε.
no one ουδεν.
hinder κωλυ.
no one hindering, gen. absol.*
die απο-θαν. I. F. απο-θνησκ.
be annoyed χαλεπως φερ.
present παρ-οντ.
circumstance πραγματ, n.
at the pres. circumst. dat.
evident δηλο.
man ανερ.
be related προσ-ηκ.
to the king, dat.
delay δια-τριβ. I. F. -τριβ.
way ὁδο, f.
present παρ-οντ.
come ἡκ.
came, imperf. ε+η=ἡ.
ride ελα. I. F. ελαυ-ν.
midst μεσο, n.

* In Latin the ablative is the case used absolutely; in Greek the genitive is the case so used.

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wonder θαυμαδ. I. F. θαυμαζ.
willing ἑκοντ.
unwilling ἀκοντ.
accuse δια-βαλ. I. F. διαβαλλ.
Menon Μενων.
love στεργ.
woman γυναικ. The nom. sing. is not used; γυνα, nom. γυνη supplies its place. Voc. γυναι = γυναῖκ.
speedily ταχεως.

XXX.—Future Participle of the Active Verb.

Remark. The future participle of the active verb is made by adding οντ to the Tense Form. The future Tense Form of λυ is λυσ, and of στελ is στελε. Hence the future participle of λυ is λυσοντ, and of στελ is στελεοντ: εο are contracted to ου. See Exerc. XVII. In the singular nominative the ο is lengthened to make the nominative; then εω are contracted to ω̂: στελε + ων = στελων. Λυσοντ is declined exactly as the present participle. Στελουντ, and others of that class, differ in having ου where the present has ο.

Examples.

C. F. λυ.	T. F. λυσ.	Fut. Part. λυσοντ.
στελ.	στελε.	στελουντ.
νεμ.	νεμε.	νεμουντ.
μεν.	μενε.	μενουντ.
σπερ.	σπερε.	σπεροῦντ.

1. λυσοντ.

λυσ-ων	-ουσα	-ον.	N.	λυσ-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα.
-ων	-ουσα	-ον.	V.	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα.
-οντος	-ουσης	-οντος.	G.	-οντων	-ουσων	-οντων.
-οντι	-ουσῃ	-οντι.	D.	-ουσι	-ουσαις	-ουσι.
-οντα	-ουσαν	-ον.	A.	-οντας	-ουσας	-οντα.

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2. στελουντ.

στελ-ων	-ουσα	-ουν.	N.	στελ-ουντες	-ουσαι	-ουντα.
-ων	-ουσα	-ουν.	V.	-ουντες	-ουσαι	-ουντα.
-ουντος	-ουσης	-ουντος.	G.	-ουντων	-ουσων	-ουντων.
-ουντι	-ουσῃ	-ουντι.	D.	-ουσι	-ουσαις	-ουσι.
-ουντα	-ουσαν	-ουν.	A.	-ουντας	-ουσας	-ουντα.

Decline γραψοντ, πεμψοντ, μενουντ, αγγελουντ, σπερουντ, νεμουντ.

The messengers came to say these things. The general did these things with the intention of plotting against the king. The king came with the intention of sending a herald to the Greeks. Cyrus sends another to say these things. Clearchus marched slowly, intending to delay five days on the road. There will be no one who will march against the king. I will come with the intention of leading you back into Greece. We will come with the intention of leading you back into Europe. There will be no one who will furnish a market to us. The commander came with the intention of making terms with those of the opposite faction. I will send some one to report these things to the king. The king sent some one to give the signal with the horn. The generals are come with the intention of remaining in the tent. The soldiers are come to clear the land. The Corinthians are delaying in the country, with the intention of burning up the villages.

say	λεγ.	with the intention of, &c. ὡς,
to say	fut. part.	with the part.

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march	ελα: use the imperf.	Greece	Ἑλλαδ, f.
slowly	βραδεως, adv.	Europe	Ευρωπα, f.
on	εν.	furnish	παρ-εχ. Fut. Tense Form παρ-εξ.
no one	ουδεν. Nom. ουδεν-ς, softened to ουδεις.	make terms	κατα-λυ.
		with	προς, w. acc.
march	στρατευ.	one of an opposite faction,	αντι-στασιωτα.
who will march, fut. part.			
lead back	απ-αγ.		

XXXI.—Second Aorist Participle of the Active Verb.

Remark. The second aorist participle of the active verb is made by adding ovτ to the Crude Form. It is declined exactly like the present.

Examples.

C. F.	T. F.	Aor. Part.
λιπ.	λιπ.	λιπoντ.
φυγ.	φυγ.	φυγoντ.
μαθ.	μαθ.	μαθoντ.

λιπoντ.

λιπ-ων	-ουσα	-ον.	N.	λιπ-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα.
-ων	-ουσα	-ον.	V.	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα.
-οντος	-ουσης	-οντος.	G.	-οντων	-ουσων	-οντων.
-οντι	-ουσῃ	-οντι.	D.	-ουσι	-ουσαις	-ουσι.
-οντα	-ουσαν	-ον.	A.	-οντας	-ουσας	-οντα.

Decline λαχoντ, βαλoντ, λαβoντ, τυχoντ.

Note. The present and aorist participles differ in this, that the aorist has the Crude Form, but the present has the Increased Form — λειπoντ, φευγoντ, μανθανoντ.

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Having fled from the city, the general came to the king. Having fled from the plain, the generals came to the eminences. Afterwards, (say, after these things,) at Cyrus's order, (say, Cyrus ordering,) having taken Orontes for death, they led him out. Having taken Orontes by the girdle for death, they led him out. Having fled from the house, the slaves ran to the river. The citizens, having left the city, fled to the eminences. Those of the market-place, having left their wares, fled. The Greeks, having fled, came in a fit of laughter (say, with laughter) to the tents. The Greeks, having come to the camp, sent the messenger to the king. The generals, having come together at daybreak, wondered that Cyrus sends no other. The Cilician queen, having seen the splendour and discipline of the army, wondered. The Cilician queen, having fled, came to the tent in the chariot. Cyrus orders Clearchus to take three hundred men and come immediately. Cyrus ordered Aristippus, having taken these men, to come to the city. Xenias, having taken those from (say, out of) the cities, came to Sardis. Cyrus ordered me to come and say this. The generals order the messenger to come and say these things. Having learnt the proceedings there, the commanders rode away. Having come to the market-place, the soldiers took the provisions.

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after	μετα, w. acc.
for	επι, w. dat.
death	θανατο.
lead out	εξ-αγ. ε+α=η.
by the girdle,	expressed by the gen.
girdle	ζωνα, f.
those	use the article.
of	εκ.
wares	ωνιο, n. plur.
come	ελθ. ε+ε=η.
laughter	γελωτ, f.
sent	1 aor.
wondered	imperf.
that	ὁτι.
no	ουδεν.
discipline	ταξι. All nouns in σι (τακ-σι) are fem.*
army	στρατευματ.
order	παρ-αγγελ, w. dat.
to take .. and; say,	*having taken.*
having taken:	may either agree with Clearchus, to whom it refers, in the dative; or it may be in the accusative, as is common before a verb in the infin.
ordered	1 aor.
Sardis	Σαρδι, plur.
the proceedings,	n. pl. of the art.
there	εκει.
ride away	απ-ελα (ελαυν).
rode away	use the imperf.

XXXII. — First Aorist Participle of the Active Verb.

Remark. The first aorist participle of the active verb is made by adding ντ to the Tense Form. The aorist Tense Form of λυ is λυσα, and of στελ is στειλα. Hence the aorist participle of λυ is λυσαντ, and of στελ is στειλαντ.

In the singular nominative masc. the ντ are lost before the case-ending ς and the α is lengthened. Hence λυσαντς becomes λυσᾶς, and in the singular

* ποσι 'husband,' is not a noun in σι. σ is part of the root. Cf. Sansc. *pati*. The ending σι is seen in the Latin *mes-si*.

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nominative neut. (no case-ending being added in the neut.) the τ is dropped, being unable to stand at the end of a word. Here the α is short of course.

Examples.

1. C. F. λυ. Aor. Part. λυσαντ.

λυ-σᾶς	-σᾶσα	-σᾰν.	N.	λυ-σαντες	-σασαι	-σαντα.
-σας	-σασα	-σαν.	V.	-σαντες	-σασαι	-σαντα.
-σαντος	-σασης	-σαντος	G.	-σαντων	-σασων	-σαντων.
-σαντι	-σασῃ	-σαντι	D.	-σασι	-σασαις	-σασι.
-σαντα	-σασαν	-σαν.	A.	-σαντας	-σασας	-σαντα.

2. C. F. στελ. Aor. Part. στειλαντ.

στειλ-ᾶς	-ᾶσα	-ᾰν.	N.	στειλ-αντες	-ασαι	-αντα.
-ας	-ασα	-αν.	V.	-αντες	-ασαι	-αντα.
-αντος	-ασης	-αντος.	G.	-αντων	-ασων	-αντων.
-αντι	-ασῃ	-αντι.	D.	-ασι	-ασαις	-ασι.
-αντα	-ασαν	-αν.	A.	-αντας	-ασας	-αντα.

Decline πεμψαντ, γραψαντ, νομισαντ, μειναντ, νειμαντ, αγγειλαντ.

NOTE 1. The adjective παντ 'all,' is declined in the same way as this participle: that is, there are the same combinations of letters, and the same euphonic changes take place.

NOTE 2. The nouns γιγαντ 'a giant,' ελεφαντ 'an elephant,' &c. are declined like the masculine.

On hearing these things, the chosen (men) report to the soldiers. The chosen men reported all the things which seemed fit to the army. Having collected an army, Cyrus made war on the Thracians. Having thrown away the tunics, they ran into the tent. Having incurred danger

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in the village, we went away. Those who had pursued were soon tired. Having persuaded me, you received pledges from me. Xenophon, an Athenian, having ridden up, said these things. Having reported these things, all the youths went away. Having remained five days in the country, the sisters went away. Having distributed the corn to the soldiers, the general rode away. The youth came with those who had killed the messenger. Having drawn up (that is, in battle-array) the three thousand, he led them.

on hearing aor. part.
chosen αἱρετο.
the things, n. pl. of the art.
which seemed fit, aor. part.
make war πολεμε. (η)
made war 1 aor.
incur danger κινδυνευ.
go away απ-ελθ.
went away, aor. ε+ε=η.
those: use the article.
who had pursued, aor. part.
be tired απ-αγορευ.
were tired, imperf. ε+α=η.
persuade πειθ.
having persuaded. θ is dropped before the σ in -σαντ.
pledge πιστο, n. pl.
me acc. εμε.
who had killed, aor. part.
draw up συν-ταγ.
three thousand τρισχιλιο.

XXXIII.—Perfect Participle of the Active Verb.

Remark. The perfect participle of the active verb is made by adding ος in the masc. and neut. and υια in the fem. to the Tense Form of the perfect, without the α of the Tense Form.

The τ of the Crude Form in the masc. and

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neut. singular becomes ς in the nominative, and the neut. in the accusative also, because τ cannot stand at the end of a word. The masc. nominative is then formed by lengthening the ο, λελυκως. The neut. needs no change.

The τ in the dative plural is lost before σ, as usual.

The fem. is declined regularly like nouns in α.

Example.

C. F. λυ. Perf. Part. λελυκοτ.

λελυκ-ως	-υια	-ος.	N.	λελυκ-οτες	-υιαι	-οτα.
-ως	-υια	-ος.	V.	-οτες	-υιαι	-οτα.
-οτος	-υιης	-οτος.	G.	-οτων	-υιων	-οτων.
-οτι	-υιῃ	-οτι.	D.	-οσι	-υιαις	-οσι.
-οτα	-υιαν	-ος.	A.	-οτας	-υιας	-οτα.

Decline βεβουλευκοτ, γεγραφοτ, πεπομφοτ, πεπτωκοτ.

I hear that Cyrus is dead. The Aegyptians embalmed the dead. I sent those who had fled out of the city into the plain. Those who had fled out of the village came into the tents with the women and the children. Cyrus will restore those who have been expelled. We hear that the general has fallen. I hear that the father has taught the youth these things. I find that the Thracians have violated the truce. Xenophon heard that the messengers had sailed away. The steward brought in the boy who had written the letters. (It) is disgraceful for him not to entertain you, who have done these things. It is dis-

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graceful for thee, who hast ordered these things, to speak thus. I hear that the sister is dead. We heard that the sisters had sailed away to Naxos.

is dead	perf. part.	brought in	aor.
Aegyptian	Αιγυπτιο.	disgraceful	αισχρο, n.
embalm	ταριχευ.	for him	accus.
embalmed	imperf.	entertain	ξενιδ. I. F. ξενιζ.
restore	κατ-αγ.	thus	ούτως.
be expelled	εκ-πτω.	sail away	απο-πλευ.
bring in	εισ-αγ.		

XXXIV.—Present of the Passive Verb.

Remark. The present tense of the passive verb is made by adding the following terminations to the Crude Form, or, where there is one, to the Increased Form.

ομαι	ομεθα.
(εσαι, εαι,) ει or η	εσθε.
εται	ονται.

Examples.

1. C. F. λυ. λυομαι λυομεθα.
λυ(εσαι, εαι,) η λυεσθε.
λυεται λυονται.

2. C. F. τυπ. I. F. τυπτ. τυπτομαι τυπτομεθα.
τυπτ(εσαι, εαι,) η τυπτεσθε.
τυπτεται τυπτονται.

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1. I am being sent by the king. Thou art being sent by Cyrus. The messenger is being sent by the general to Laurion in Attica. We are being led to death. Ye are being led to death. The youths are being sent to Athens. The ox is being sacrificed on the eminences. It is said that the generals have done all these things in the plain. It is said that Cyrus made an expedition against Artaxerxes. It is said that the enemies will come at daybreak. The letters are being written. The boys are being brought up at the court of Croesus. Ye are being turned to flight by the enemies. The Greek army is turned to flight by the barbarians. The letters are being brought into the tent. The Greeks are said to be the wisest of men. These men are said to be among the best of the Greeks. The villages are being burned.

2. I am being struck by the soldier. Thou art being struck by the messenger. The boy is being struck by the slave. We are being left by the generals. Ye are being left by us. The dead are being buried in the plain. The Greeks are being drawn up for battle. It is conjectured that about three thousand heavy-armed joined in the expedition with him. It is conjectured that the enemies will come about midnight. It is conjectured to be the track of about two thousand camels. We are being drawn up for battle. The soldiers are assembling into the plain of Castolus. The generals are en-

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raged on account of the loss of the soldiers. I am enraged with thee. The general is wounded in the thigh. The youths are wounded in their thighs. An innumerable army is collecting by Xerxes. The city is taking. The place is taking. Socrates is admired for these (things). The soldiers are admired for their courage.

by *ὑπο*, w. gen.
to *επι*, w. acc.
death *θανατο*.
ox *βοϝ*. nom. *βου-s*, gen. *βο-os*. Lat. *bos*, *bov-is*.
do *πραγ*. Perf. T. F. act. *πεπραχα*.
at the court of, *παρα*, w. dat.
bring *φερ*.
among *εν*.
best *αρ-ιστο*, pl.
by *ὑπο*, w. gen.
by us *ὑπο ἡμων*=*ὑφ' ἡμων*.
dead *νεκρο*, pl.
conjecture *εικαδ*.
join in an exp. *συ-στρατευ*.
with him dat.; *with* implied in the verb.
about *αμφι*, w. acc.
mid *μεσο*.
night *νυκτ*, f.; plur.
be enraged *οργιδ*, pass.
thigh *μηρο*.
in the thigh, expressed by acc.
innumerable *αναριθμητο*, *o* in the fem. as well as in the masc.; ag. with *στρατια*.
collect *αγερ*.
for *επι*, w. dat.
courage *ανδρειοτητ*. All nouns in *τητ* are fem.

XXXV.—Future of the Passive Verb.

Remark 1. The future of the passive verb is made in three ways:—

1st, By adding *σ* to the Crude Form. This is the simplest way, but the least common. (See the Exerc. on the Middle Future.)

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2ndly, By adding θησ to the Crude Form.

3rdly, By omitting the θ in θησ, and adding only ησ to the Crude Form.

In all ways the same person-endings are affixed as in the present tense.

Examples.

1. C. F. λεγ.	Fut. T. F. λεξ.
λεξομαι	λεξομεθα.
λεξ(εσαι, εαι,) η	λεξεσθε.
λεξεται	λεξονται.

2. C. F. λιπ. Long F. λειπ.	Fut. T. F. λειφθησ.
λειφθησομαι	λειφθησομεθα.
λειφθησ(εσαι, εαι) η	λειφθησεσθε.
λειφθησεται	λειφθησονται.

3. C. F. λιπ.	Fut. T. F. λιπησ.
λιπησομαι	λιπησομεθα.
λιπησ(εσαι, εαι) η	λιπησεσθε.
λιπησεται	λιπησονται.

4. C. F. τρεπ.	Fut. T. F. τραπησ.
τραπησομαι	τραπησομεθα.
τραπησ(εσαι, εαι) η	τραπησεσθε.
τραπησεται	τραπησονται.

NOTE 1. Some verbs have futures made in all three ways; as from απαλλαγ, (1) απαλλαξομαι, (2) απαλλαχθησομαι, (3) απαλλαγησομαι.

NOTE 2. In those verbs which have the future made in the third way, the radical vowel, if ε or η, is changed to α in the future: thus, τρεπ, τραπησομαι; πληγ, πλαγησομαι. This change of the vowel is owing to the influence of the liquid λ or ρ generally present in such verbs.

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NOTE 3. Some verbs have a future made in both the second and third way. In these cases the future in θησομαι follows the Long Form of the word, if there is one, and the future in ησομαι follows the Short Form: thus, λειφ-θησομαι, but λἵπ ησομαι.

REMARK 2. The word ανερ 'a man,' has a peculiarity in its declension, owing to the elision of the short vowel ε. For example, ανερος becomes αν'ρος, and the soft dental (δ) is inserted for euphony. Hence ανδρος, &c.

ανηρ	N.	(ανερες, αν'ρες,) ανδρες.
ανερ	V.	(ανερες, αν'ρες,) ανδρες.
(ανερος, αν'ρος,) ανδρος	G.	(ανερων, αν'ρων,) ανδρων.
(ανερι, αν'ρι,) ανδρι	D.	(ανερσι, αν'ρασι,) ανδρασι.
(ανερα, αν'ρα,) ανδρα	A.	(ανερας, αν'ρας,) ανδρας.

NOTE. The same change of the vowel in the dative plural occurs in πατερ, dative plural πατρα-σι, and in μητερ, dative plural μητρα-σι. This change is through the influence of the liquid ρ which is present.

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1. The oxen will be sacrificed by the priest on the eminences. The boys will be brought up at the court of the king. It will be said that the king is cruel. We shall be ensnared by the enemies. We shall be freed from fear. Ye will be freed from fear and anxiety. Thou wilt be brought up at the court of Croesus. The goat will be sacrificed by the priest in the plain.

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2. The soldiers will be left in the plain with the sailors. We shall be left by the generals and captains. The youths will be left behind in Corinth. The horses will be led into the plain. The partridges will be pursued by the horses. I shall be compelled to do these things. After this (pl.) thou wilt be compelled to come. The man will be compelled to remain in the house until evening. We shall be prevented from coming into the camp. Ye will be prevented from burning up the villages. The men will be prevented from crossing the river. The horses will be led into the plain. We shall not soon be persuaded to come to terms with those of the opposite faction. The letters will be sent immediately to the general. The horses will be immediately thrown into confusion by the camels and elephants. The robber will be murdered.

3. The army will be turned to flight. We shall be left in the plain. The king will be struck with astonishment. We shall be freed from fear and anxiety. The army of the king will be thrown into confusion and struck with astonishment by the camels. Ye will be reared in the same country with us.

that the king, acc. w. inf.		anxiety	*μεριμνα*, f.
cruel	*ωμο.*	goat	*αιγ.*
ensnare	*ενεδρευ.*	partridge	*περδικ*, f.
free	*απ-αλλαγ*, w. gen.	compel,	*αναγκαδ.* δ becomes *σ* before *θ.*
fear	*φοβο.*		

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from coming. Use the infin. w. gen. of the art.	του ἡκειν.	elephant	ελεφαντ.
		robber	λησται.
		strike w. aston.	εκ-πληγ.
from crossing, pres. inf. w. art.		rear	τρεφ (ταραφ).
		same	αυτο.
cross, δια-βα. I. F. δια-βαιν.		country	χωρα, f.
persuade, πιθ. L. F. πειθ. θ becomes σ before θ.		with us	dat.

XXXVI.—Imperfect of the Passive Verb; and Neuter Nouns in ΕΣ.

Remark 1. The imperfect of the passive verb is made by prefixing the augment (ε), as in the active, and adding the following terminations to the Crude Form, or, where there is one, to the Increased Form.

ομην	ομεθα.
(εσο, εο,) ου	εσθε.
ετο	οντο.

Examples.

1. C. F. λυ. Imp. T. F. ελυ.

ελυομην	ελυομεθα.
ελυ(εσο, εο,) ου	ελυεσθε.
ελυετο	ελυοντο.

2. C. F. τυπ. I. F. τυπτ. Imp. T. F. ετυπτ.

ετυπτομην	ετυπτομεθα.
ετυπτ(εσο, εο,) ου	ετυπτεσθε.
ετυπτετο	ετυπτοντο.

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REMARK 2. Neuter nouns in ες are peculiar, in consequence of a law of euphony, which is repugnant to a sibilant (σ) between two vowels. Declined as other consonant-nouns, ανθες 'a flower,' for example, would have for the genitive singular ανθεσ-ος. But σ in that position was deemed inharmonious, and was rejected. Hence ανθεος, which was contracted naturally to ανθους.

C. F. ανθες 'a flower.'

ανθος	N.	ανθ(εσα, εα,) η.
ανθος	V.	ανθ(εσα, εα,) η.
ανθ(εσος, εος,) ους	G.	ανθ(εσων, εων,) ων.
ανθ(εσι, εϊ,) ει	D.	ανθ(εσ-σι) εσι.
ανθος	A.	ανθ(εσα, εα) η.

NOTE. The change of the ε of the Crude Form to ο is probably euphonic. A similar change occurs in Latin, from *e* to *u*. Compare the declension of γενες in Greek, and 'genes' (genus) in Latin.

I was admired by the soldiers. Thou wast admired by the soldiers. The general was admired by the king. We were sent oftentimes up the mountain. Ye were sent to Croesus. The horses were admired by you. The soldiers were compelled to mount their horses. The fathers were compelled to dismount from their horses. The dogs used to be (were) admired by the Greeks. Thou wast brought up at the court of Croesus. The trees were planted in the garden.

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The general was being buried in the plain by the soldiers. The Grecian army was still drawing up together. The army was drawing up for battle in the plain. The bowmen were being led up to the eminences. The soldiers were sent up the mountains. It was conjectured to be the track of about two thousand horses. Orontes, a Persian man, and related to the king by birth, was said to be among the best of the Persians in war (affairs). The men were said to be related to the king by birth. The fathers were admired by the youths. Provisions (say, the necessary things) were being procured by the soldiers. These preparations were being made by the commanders of the barbaric army, (say, these things were being prepared, &c.) The commander was being buried on the mountain. The victims were being sacrificed on the mountains. The scents of the flowers were admired by the sisters. All the flowers of the island were admired by the men. The seven goats were sacrificed. The ten goats were sacrificed on the mountains on account of the march. Smoke appeared (say, was shown) in the villages. Not many days were spent in the villages. All these things were reported about Cyrus's army by the deserters. Orontes was led out to death. In these stages (say, in these the stages) appeared the footsteps of horses and dogs. The Persians were persuaded by some one to cross the river Tigres. The boys were left in the

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fields. The arms were left behind in the camp. Many of the arms of the soldiers were carried on the chariots and beasts of burden. The letter was being written in Aegyptian. The letters were being written in Persian. The letter was being written in Scythian. Thou wast compelled to hunt the beasts in the park. The barbarians were compelled to leave their horses, and to flee to the mountains.

was, or, was being admired. This tense denotes the continuance or frequency of a thing; though it is used with less strictness than the Latin imperf.
oftentimes πολλακις. κις means 'times;' επτα-κις seven times.*
up ανα, w. acc.
mountain ορες, n.
mount ανα-βα. I.F. ανα-βαιν.
dismount κατα-βα.
from απο.
dog. There are two Crude Forms, κυν and κυον. The nom. sing. only is made from κυον, by lengthening the vowel. Hence N. κυων. G. κυνος.
still ετι.
birth γενες, n.
by birth dat.
too τε: always put *after* the word to which it refers.
by birth (say, by birth too).
related προσ-ηκ, pres. part.
among εν, w. dat. pl.
best αριστο.
in war-affairs, pl. acc. n.
war (adj.) πολεμικο.
necessary αναγκαιο.
procure κατα-σκευαδ.
scent οσμα, f.
goat αιγ.
on account of, δια, w. acc.
march πορεια, f.
smoke καπνο.
show φαν. I.F. φαιν.
spend δια-τριβ.

* *a* is the proper characteristic of these numerals, seen in επτα, εννεα, δεκα, lost in εξ, οκτω, πεντε, restored in εξα-κοσιο, οκτα-κοσιο, πεντα-κοσιο.

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deserter	αυτομολο.	beast of burden,	ὑπο-ζυγιο, n.
footstep	ιχνες, n.	in Aegyptian	Αιγυπτιστι.
persuade	πιθ. Long F. πειθ.	in Persian	Περσιστι.
some one	τιν.	in Scythian	Σκυθιστι.
Tigres	Τιγρητ.	hunt	θηρευ.
of the soldiers, dat.		to	επι, w. acc.

XXXVII.—Aorist of the Passive Verb.

Remark. The aorist of the passive verb is made in two ways:

1st, By adding θη to the Crude Form.

2ndly, By omitting the θ, and adding only η to the Crude Form.

In both ways the following person-endings are affixed.

ν	μεν.
ς	τε.
(τ)	σαν.

Examples.

1. C. F. λυ. Aor. T. F. ελυθη.

ελυθην	ελυθημεν.
ελυθης	ελυθητε.
ελυθη	ελυθησαν.

2. C. F. πληγ 'strike.' Aor. T. F. επλαγη.

επλαγην	επλαγημεν.
επλαγης	επλαγητε.
επλαγη	επλαγησαν.

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NOTE 1. Some verbs have aorists formed in both ways. When this is the case, the aorist in θην follows the Long Form of the word, if there is one, and that in ην follows the Short Form; as ελειφθην, but ελιπην.

See REM. 1, NOTE 3, in EXERC. XXXV.

NOTE 2. In those verbs which have the aorist made in the second way, the radical vowel, if ε or η, is changed to α; as τρεπ, ετραπην; πληγ, επλαγην.

See REM. 1, NOTE 2, in EXERC. XXXV.

NOTE 3. When the Crude Form ends in δ, it passes into σ before the θ; and when the Crude Form ends in a vowel, σ is sometimes inserted for euphony before θ. Hence we have from θαυμαδ, εθαυμασθην, and from σει, εσεισθην.

---

1. I was sent by Cyrus to Tarsus. Thou wast sent by thy father (as) satrap of Lydia. The slave was left in the plain. All the arms were left in the camp. We were shot at by some one of the bowmen. Ye were drawn up as if for battle in the plain. The generals were wounded through the breastplate. Cyrus was wounded in the thigh. The youth was wounded (just) under the eye. Cyrus was said to be the most fond of horses of all his equals in age. These men were said to be the best of the attendants. Cyrus was declared general of all, as many as are assembled to the plain of Castolus. The soldiers were compelled to mount their horses in the park. Xen-

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ophon was compelled to cross the river. The general's property was registered in the village. The country was given to me by the king. The country was given to him as a gift by the king. The tutors were not compelled to teach the boys the Greek language. The boys were all taught to write letters in Greek. The letters were written both in Aegyptian and in Persian. The letter was written both in Scythian and in Greek. Thus Cyrus was led out to pursue the barbarians. Thou wast brought up at the king's gates (say, doors). Of those who crossed the river not one was wetted higher than the breasts by the river. On hearing these things, Cyrus was pleased. The sea-fight was reported to the king by those who had been banished. This man was considered more worthy to be general than the generals (themselves). All the flowers in the garden were admired by the Cilician queen. The resolutions of the army (say, the things which seemed fit to the army) were reported to the interpreter. These things were signified by the trumpeter. This man was brought up according to the laws of the Persians (say, in the Persians' laws). Sparta was shaken by an earthquake.

2. The enemies were turned to flight by the Lacedaemonians. The general was thus freed from fear and anxiety. The king's army was thrown into confusion and struck with astonish-

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ment by the camels. The general was left in the tent. Hystaspes was despatched with (say, leading) an army to Phrygia. The vessels were despatched to Aegina. The messenger was put to death. Not in the same country with us were ye reared. Not in the same house with me wert thou reared. The Grecian horsemen were turned to flight by the barbarians. All the trees in the park were cut down. A few of the charioteers were injured. Many of the commanders were injured in the eyes by the cold winds.

was sent. Before the θ of the termination π is aspirated for the sake of euphony, $\pi+\theta=\phi\theta$.
Lydia Λυδια, f. w. the art.
drawn up $\gamma+\theta=\chi\theta$.
as if ὡς.
through δια, w. gen.
breastplate θωρακ.
under ὑπο, w. acc.
fond of horses φιλ-ιππο.
an equal in age ἡλικιωτα.
attendant θεραποντ.
declare απο-δεικ.
as many as ὁσο, pl.
Xenophon Ξενοφωντ.
property χρηματ, pl.
register απο-γραφ.
ephor εφορο.
give δο.
country χωρα, f.
he εκειvο.
gift δωρο, n.
teach διδαχ. I. F. διδασκ.
to teach pres. infin.
language γλωσσα, f.
in Greek Ἑλληνιστι.
at επι, w. dat.
those use the art.
who crossed pres. part.
wet βρεχ.
higher ανω-τερω.
than. The comparative is followed by a genitive.
breast μαστο.
on hearing aor. part.
please ἁδ. $\epsilon+\acute{\alpha}=\acute{\eta}$.
sea-fight ναυμαχια, f.
those who had been banished perf. part.
be banished εκ-πετ, or εκ-πτω.
worthy to be general αξιο-στρατηγο.

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the things	n. art.	put to death	απο-σφαγ.
which seemed fit,	aor. part.	same	αυτο.
seem fit	δοκ.	country	χωρα, f.
signify	σημαν.	with us	dat.
trumpeter	σαλπιγκτα.	rear	τρεφ (τραφ).
shake	σει.	Grecian	Ἑλλην.
earthquake	σεισμο.	by the barb.	ὑπο, w. gen.
Hystaspes	Ὑστασπα.	cut down	κοπ.
despatch	απο-στελ.	few	ολιγο, pl.
army	στρατευματ, n.	charioteer	ἡνιοχο.
to	επι.	injure	βλαβ.
Phrygia	Φρυγια, f.	in the eyes	acc.
to Aegina	εις.	cold	ψυχρο.

XXXVIII.—Perfect of the Passive Verb; and the Comparative in ION, and Superlative in ΙΣΤΟ.

Remark 1. The perfect of the passive verb is made by doubling the first letter with the connecting vowel ε, and adding the following terminations to the Crude Form.

μαι	μεθα.
σαι	σθε.
ται	νται.

The terminations are exactly the same as in the present and future tenses, without the vowel ο or ε, which those tenses have to join them to the Crude Form.

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Example.

C. F. λυ.	λελυμαι	λελυμεθα.
	λελυσαι	λελυσθε.
	λελυται	λελυνται.

NOTE 1. When the Crude Form of a verb ends in a consonant, the νται of the 3rd plural cannot be added: we cannot say γεγραπνται: πντ is a combination of letters not permitted in Greek. Therefore another form is used, similar to the Latin perfect passive, consisting of the perfect passive participle and the present of the verb εσ. This will be illustrated in the EXERCISE on the participle.

NOTE 2. As in the perfect of the active, verbs beginning with σ and a consonant have lost the reduplicated σ, and only retain the vowel, which had connected the two σ's. Hence we have from σκευαδ, not σεσκευασμαι, but εσκευασμαι.

NOTE 3. If the Crude Form begins with a vowel, the vowel is doubled, and a contraction takes place. Hence εθιδ 'accustom,' perfect passive ειθισ-μαι, &c. not εεθισμαι.

REMARK 2. Some adjectives are made comparative by the termination ῑον, and superlative by ιστο, added variously to the root or to the Crude Form, with the last syllable dropt.

Examples.

Pos. ἡδ-υ 'sweet.'	Comp. ἡδ-ῑον.	Sup. ἡδ-ιστο.
εχθ-ρο 'inimical.'	εχθ-ῑον.	εχθ-ιστο.
κακ-ο 'bad.'	κακ-ῑον.	κακ-ιστο.

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I have been brought up at the king's gates. Thou hast been brought up at the court of Cyrus. The letter has been written by the boy. We have been saved by thee. Ye have been shot at by the bowmen. The truce has been violated by the Corinthians. This man has been considered more inimical to thee than to me. This general has been said to be the most inimical to the king, of all the barbarians. We have been taught to rule. The youths have been taught to do these things. There was a great abundance of the most delicious (say, sweetest) meats and drinks. There is a great abundance of the most delicious scents and sights. What has been considered more pleasant than this? The animals have been given to me by the king. The disease has been stopt by the physician. To some it has been appointed to remain, to others (it has been appointed) to come. These things have been appointed to us. The expeditions of either party have ceased (say, have been stopt). All these things have been accomplished by the commanders. The Grecian army has been thrown into confusion on the mountains. The messenger has been saved by me. All these things have been said correctly by thee. The steward has been wounded by the youth. The commander has been wounded in the eye. I have been reared in Greece. The general has been reared in the same country with his soldiers. Not in luxury have

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we been reared. The trees have been cut down in the park. The doors have been shut by the servant. I have been persuaded by thee to flee out of Greece. The plants have withered away (say, have been dissolved). All things have been prepared by the king. I have been accustomed (say, prepared) to command an army. It has been agreed on (say, prepared) by us, having opened the gates to introduce the army. Agesilaus has been crowned. The heralds have been crowned. The army has been scattered. We have been accustomed to run. Thou hast been accustomed to run fast. The servant has been admired for his kindness and faithfulness. In all men has been implanted a desire for independence.

rule *αρχ*, pres. inf.
great *πολλο*.
abundance *αφθονια*, f.
meat *σῖτο*.
drink *ποτο*.
scent *οσμα*, f.
sight *θεᾶματ*.
pleasant *γλυκυ*. C. *γλυκ-ῖον*.
than this use the gen.
stop *παυ*.
physician *ιᾶτρο*.
some: use the article with the particle *μεν*.
others: use the article with the particle *δε*.
appoint *ταγ*.
expedition *στρατεια*, f.
either party *ἑκατερο*, pl.
correct *ορθο*.
correctly *ορθως*.
rear *τρεφ*. In the perf. pass. the aspirate is thrown back from the *π* to the *τ*, and the *ε* becomes *α*; hence *τε-θραπ-ται*, and in the 1st pers. *τε-θραμ-μαι*.
the same *το αυτο*.
with his soldiers: dat.
luxury *χλιδα*, f.
shut *κλει*.
persuade *πειθ*. Perf. pass. *πεπεισ*.
dissolve, wither *δια-λυ*.
prepare *παρα-σκευαδ*.

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open	αν-οιγ.	for	δια, w. acc.
having opened: aor. part. acc.		kindness	εννοια, f.
		faithfulness	πιστοτητ. All nouns in τητ are fem.
introduce	εισ-αγ, pres. inf.		
Agesilaus	Αγησιλαο.	in all men	dat.
scatter	δια-σκεδαδ.	implant	φυτευ.
accustom	εθιδ. Perf. pass. εἰθισ.	desire	επιθυμια, f.
		independence	αυτονομια, f.
admire	θαυμαδ. δ+τ=στ.		

XXXIX.—Pluperfect of the Passive Verb.

Remark. The pluperfect of the passive verb is made by doubling the first letter with the connecting vowel ε, and prefixing the augment (ε) and adding the following terminations.

μην	μεθα.
σο	σθε.
το	ντο.

The terminations are exactly the same as in the imperfect tense, without the vowel ο or ε, which those tenses have to join them to the Crude Form.

Example.

C. F. λυ.

ελελυμην	ελελυμεθα.
ελελυσο	ελελυσθε.
ελελυτο	ελελυντο.

I had been brought up at the king's gates.

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Thou hadst been brought up at the court of Xerxes. The youth had been wounded under the eye. We had been taught to do these things. Ye had been wounded by the steward in the thigh. The truce had been violated by the enemies. All these things had been accomplished by the king. The letter had been written by the youth in Aegyptian. Cyrus had been declared general of all as many as assemble to the plain of Castolus. This man had been declared satrap of Lydia. The king's army had been turned to flight. The brother had been reared in the same country with me. The sisters had been wounded. The disease had been stopt by the physician. This general had been said to be the most inimical to the king, of all the Greeks. Out of the villages had been plundered even the very timber from the houses. I had been taught to rule. We had been reared in Greece. The doors had been shut by the servant. Much clothing had been left behind in the camp. The most beautiful goblets had been left behind by the Scythians. The horsemen had been shut out by the governor of the village. All preparations had been made. It had been agreed on by us, having opened the gates to introduce the army. The army of the Greeks had been scattered. Agesilaus had been crowned. From the canals ditches had been cut, some large, others small. The provisions had been burnt up. All the trees had been cut down by the men.

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accomplish	κατα-πραγ.	goblet	εκπωματ.
turn	τρεπ, becomes τραπ.	shut out	απο-κλει.
plunder	δι-αρπαδ. α+α=η.	from	εκ.
even	και.	canal	διωρυχ, f.
very	αυτο. Put the word for *very* before the art.	cut	κατα-τεμ (τμη).
		some	art. w. μεν.
timber	ξυλο, n. plur.	others	art. w. δε.
from	απο.	small	μικρο.
house	οικια, f.	provisions	επιτηδειο, pl.
clothing	εσθητ, f.	man	ανερ.
most beautiful	καλλ-ιστο.		

XL.—Future Perfect of the Passive Verb.

Remark. The future perfect of the passive verb is made by doubling the first letter with the connecting vowel ε, and adding the following terminations to the Crude Form.

σομαι	σομεθα.
σ(εσαι, εαι,) η	σεσθε.
σεται	σονται.

The terminations are the same as in the future passive, without the θη or η. Thus this tense is perfect by the reduplication, and future by the σ affixed. The English *shall have* or *will have been sent*, for example, expresses the meaning.

Example.

C. F. λυ. Fut. Perf. I. F. λελυσ.

λελυσομαι	λελυσομεθα.
λελυσ(εσαι, εαι,) η	λελυσεσθε.
λελυσεται	λελυσονται.

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I shall have been left behind by thee. Thou wilt have been sent by the king to Thebes. The bridge will have been taken down (say, loosed). We shall have been left behind by the Greeks. Ye will have been sent by the commander of the village to Corinth. The truce will have been broken by the Persians. The trees will have been cut down in the park. No friend will have been left to you. If we do these things, Ariaeus will immediately revolt; so that no friend will have been left to us, but even those who before were (so) will be enemies to us. Few only of the soldiers will have been left. The villages will have been burnt up. The doors will have been shut. The horsemen will have been shut out by the governor of the village. The letters will have been written by the boys in the Persian language. A hundred citizens will have been murdered by the enemies.

bridge *γεφυρα*, f.
no *ουδεν*.
if we do these things: use the gen. absol.: *We doing these things*.
Ariaeus Αριαιο.
revolt *αφεστηκ*, fut.
so that *ὡστε*.
but *αλλα*.
even *και*.
those who were: use the art. and pres. part. of *εσ*.
before *προσθεν*. Put *προσθεν* between the art. and the part.
few only. Put *δη* after the word for *few*.

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XLI.—Infinitive Present of the Passive Verb.

Remark. The infinitive present of the passive verb is made by adding the termination *σθαι*, with the vowel *ε*, to the Crude Form, or, where there is one, to the Increased Form.

Example.

C. F. λυ. Inf. Pres. λυεσθαι.

C. F. τυπ. / I. F. τυπτ. } τυπτεσθαι.

I have been taught both to command and to obey (say, to be commanded). I hear that the attendant is admired for his kindness and faithfulness. The sons of the noblest Persians learn while they are yet boys both to command and to obey. I hear that this man is considered the best (strongest) of all in all things. I judge that no one is admired by more (persons) than Cyrus. From what I hear, I judge that no one is admired by more (persons), either Greeks or barbarians, than Cyrus. From what we hear, we judge that few are admired by more (persons), either Greeks or barbarians. It is said that an innumerable army is collecting by Xerxes. I find that Menon is considered to be skilful in things which relate to tactics and the use of arms. We shall seem to be prevented from doing these things. I hear that the king is prevented by the enemies from

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fleeing to the eminences. I hear that he is being brought up according to the laws of the Persians. The dog said to the sheep, I am the one who preserves you, so that you may neither be stolen by men nor be carried off by wolves.

attendant *θεραποντ.*
admire *θαυμαδ.* I. F. *θαυμαζ.*
noblest *αρ-ιστο.*
while they are: part. of *εσ.*
yet *ευθυς.*
consider *νομιδ.* I. F. *νομιζ.*
strongest, best *κρατ-ιστο.*
in all things: acc. pl. n.
judge *κρι.* I. F. *κριν.*
more *πλειον*, comp. of *πολυ.* If *πολυ* were made comp. like *ήδυ*, we should have *πολ-ιον.* The vowel is thrown outside the λ, in the form of *ε*, and the *ε* + *ι* are contracted, *ει.* *πλεϊον* = *πλειον.* Superl. *πλεϊστο* = *πλειστο.*
Cyrus: must be put in the acc.
from *εξ.*
what = *those things which.* In Greek, *those things* may be omitted; but then, *which* is put in the case, &c. which *those things* would have had. Hence we have *εξ ὡν* = *εκ τουτων ἁ.*
either, in Greek 'neither,' *ουτε.*
or, in Greek 'nor,' *ουτε.*
collect *συλ-λεγ.*
find *εὑρ.* I. F. *εὑρισκ.*
Menon *Μενων.*
skilful *επιστημον.*
in things: use the art. gen. pl. neut.
which relate to *αμφι*, w. acc.
tactics *ταξι*, pl.
use of arms *ὁπλομαχια*, f.
seem *δοκ.*
from doing: use the inf. pres.
law *νομο.*
sheep *οϊ*, f.
the one who preserves: use the art. and pres. part. Put 'you' bet. the art. and part.
so that *ὡστε*, w. inf.
steal *κλεπ.* I. F. *κλεπτ.*
carry off *ἁρπαδ.* I. F. *ἁρπαζ.*
wolf *λυκο.*

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XLII.—Infinitive Future of the Passive Verb.

Remark. The infinitive future of the passive verb is made in three ways:

1st, By adding σεσθαι to the Crude Form.

2ndly, By adding θησεσθαι to the Crude Form.

3rdly, By adding ησεσθαι to the Crude Form.

Read Rem. 1, in Exerc. XXXV, again.

Examples.

1.	C. F. λεγ.	Inf. Fut. λεξεσθαι.
2.	λυ.	λυθησεσθαι.
3.	τρεπ.	τραπησεσθαι.

Note. The termination σθαι is the same as in the present infinitive; the σ indicates the future. See Exerc. XXXV.

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1. I think that these things will be said by the generals. I expect that the ox will be sacrificed in the tent. I expect that the boys will be brought up at the court of the king. I expect that we will be freed from anxiety. I expect that ye will be ensnared by the enemy.

2. The king was about to be seen in the market-place. The sisters were about to be seen with the youths in the fields. The deserter is about to be led out to death on account of his unfaithfulness. I expect that the king will be wounded by the commander of the Greeks. We expect that an innumerable army will be collected by Xerxes. I expect that the army of the Greeks will be

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scattered. The youth expects that the king will be brought still living into the palace. I expect that some will be brought by sea, and others by land. The youths expect that the priests will be prevented from coming into the house. From what I hear, I judge that no one will be admired by more persons than this man. I find that the youth is to be brought up according to the laws of the Persians. From what I hear, I judge that these actions will be considered most disgraceful by the king.

3. I suspect that the king's army will be turned to flight. We hear that the interpreter expects that the army of the Greeks will be turned to flight. We expect that on hearing these things the soldiers will be struck with astonishment. The priest suspects that the horsemen will be struck with astonishment. I expect that this report will be spread through the whole city.

think	*νομιδ.*	land	*γεα* (=*γη*), f.
be about	*μελ.* I.F. *μελλ.*	priest	*ἱερεϝ.*
see	*οπ.* $\pi+\theta=\phi\theta$.	action	*ἐργο*, n.
to be seen	fut. inf.	interpreter	*ἑρμηνεϝ.*
field	*αγρο.*	strike with astonishment,	*ἐκπληγ* (*πλαγ*).
unfaithfulness	*απιστια*, f.	report	*λογο.*
bring	*κομιδ.*	spread	*σπερ* (*σπαρ*).
live	*ζα.* $\alpha+o=\omega$.		
by	*κατα*, w. acc.		

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XLIII.—Infinitive Aorist of the Passive Verb.

Remark. The infinitive aorist of the passive verb is made in two ways:

1st, By adding θηναι to the Crude Form. This termination consists of two parts, θη, ναι. θη is seen in the indicative aorist and future, and ναι denotes the infinitive in the perfect of the active voice (λελυκεναι).

2ndly, By adding ηναι to the Crude Form.

Read the Rem. in Exerc. XXXVII. again.

Examples.

1.	C. F. λυ.	Inf. Aor.	λυθηναι.
2.	συλλεγ.		συλλεγηναι.
	κλεπ.		κλαπηναι.

---

1. The generals determined (say, it seemed fit to the generals) that the slave should not be loosed. It did not seem fit to the generals that the slave should be loosed. The king determined that the cities should be given to Cyrus, as he was (say, being) his brother. The commanders determined that a herald should be sent to the people of Miletus. The report was spread that the corn was stolen. The commanders heard that the Greeks were scattered. I heard that the priest was wounded in his thigh. I find that the wine was all drunk up by the soldiers. There was a report that the generals all had their heads cut off

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(say, were cut off their heads). It is said that the boy was bitten by the dog. It is said that the dog was bitten by the dragon. It was said that the army of the Greeks was thrown into confusion on a sudden. I hear that all these difficulties were quickly surmounted.

2. It was determined not to allow them to be collected. The report was spread that the corn was stolen. The report was spread into the city that the enemies were scattered. The herald brought word that the corn was spoilt. It was said that the horsemen were struck with astonishment. It is conjectured that the Greeks were struck with astonishment by the splendour of the army.

seem fit	δοκ, aor.	bite	δηκ.
not, μη. In indirect propositions μη is used for 'not;' in direct propositions, ου.		on a sudden	εξ απροσδοκητου (lit. *unlooked for*).
his	gen. of αυτο.	surmount	περαν.
Miletus	Μιλητο.	allow	εα, 1 aor. inf.
a person of Miletus,	Μιλησιο.	collect	συλ-λεγ.
scatter	διασκεδαδ.	report	λογο.
drink up	εκ-πο.	spread	δια-σπερ (σπαρ).
cut off	απο-τεμ (τμη).	steal	κλεπ (κλαπ).
their heads:	acc.	spoil	φθερ (φθαρ).
head	κεφαλα, f.	splendour	λαμπροτητ.

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XLIV.—Infinitive Perfect of the Passive Verb.

Remark. The infinitive perfect of the passive verb is made by doubling the first letter with the connecting vowel ε, and adding the termination σθαι to the Crude Form.

If the Crude Form ends in an aspirated letter the σ is dropt, and no change takes place. And if it ends in an unaspirated mute, the aspirate of the same order, φ, χ, or θ, as the case may be, takes its place.

Examples.

1.	C. F. λυ.	Inf. Perf.	λελυσθαι.
2.	γραφ.		γεγραφθαι.
3.	βλαπ.		βεβλαφθαι.

The enemies are said to have been shut up in (say, into) the citadel. The sons of Xenophon are said to have been brought up in Sparta. I hear that the truce has been broken by the Lacedaemonians. The treaties are said to have been broken by the barbarians. It is said that beautiful peacocks have been kept by the Samians in honour of (say, to) Hera. I hear that the robbers have been murdered. I find that the letters have been written well by the youths. I hear that the corn has been injured. It is said that the army of the Greeks has been scattered. It is said that the gates have been shut in the night. From what I hear, I judge that no one has been

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admired by more (persons), either Greeks or barbarians, than Cyrus (has). From what we hear, we judge that no one has been admired more than Socrates (has) for his wisdom and justice. It is said that these actions have been admired by the Greeks. It is said that the villains have been murdered. It is said that the boy has been bitten by the dog. I hear that the partridges have been hunted by the huntsmen. It is said that many temples have been built by the Athenians in honour of (say, to) the gods.

shut up *κατα-κλει.*
citadel *ακρα*, f.
peacock *ταω.* pl. acc. *ταως.*
keep *τρεφ.*
Samian *Σαμιο.*
Hera *Ἡρα*, f.
more *μαλλον* (= *μαλ-ιον*, comparative). *μαλ-α* very, *μαλ-ιον*, *μαλλον* more, *μαλ-ιστα* most.
justice *δικαιοσυνα*, f. All nouns in *συνα* are fem.
villain *κακουργο* (= *κακο-εργο*).
hare *λαγω.*
huntsman *θηρευτα.*
temple *νεω.*
build *ἰδρυ.*

XLV.—Infinitive Future Perfect of the Passive Verb.

Remark. The infinitive future perfect of the passive verb is made by doubling the first letter of the Crude Form with the connecting vowel *ε*, and adding the termination *σεσθαι*. This termination consists of two parts; *σ* indicates the future, and *σθαι* the infinitive; *ε* connects the two.

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Example.

C. F. λυ. Inf. Fut. Perf. λελυσεσθαι.

I conjecture that we shall have been left behind by the generals. I expect that the robbers and the villains will have been murdered. We expect that the letters will have been written. I expect that no friend will have been left to us, but that even those who were (so) before, will be our enemies. We conjecture that the gates will have been shut the whole night. I expect that the brothers will have been brought up by the same master. I conjecture that the youths will have been well brought up. I expect that a hundred citizens will have been murdered by the enemies. I expect that all these preparations will have been made by the enemies. I expect that the force of the Persians will have been beaten by the Greeks. It is said by the oracle that Sparta will have been fearfully shaken by an earthquake.

will be εσεσθαι, inf. fut. of ες.
the whole night: acc.
master = teacher διδασκαλο.
beat θραυ.
fear δε, fearful δεινο, fearfully δεινως.
shake σει.
earthquake σεισμο.

XLVI.—Passive Present Participle.

Remark. The passive present participle is made by adding ομενο to the Crude Form, or, if

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there is one, to the Increased Form. It is then declined like adjectives in ο.

Examples.

1. C. F. λυ. Pres. Part. F. λυ-ομενο.
2. I. F. τυπτ. Pres. Part. F. τυπτομενο.

This army escaped notice, being maintained for him. Aristippus, being oppressed by those of the opposite faction at home, comes to Cyrus. The cities committed (to him) trusted him. The generals died amidst insults (say, being insulted). Artaxerxes was evidently (say, evident) being plotted against. Those drawn up with us (say, the with us drawn up) are ready to begin flight. Being hard pressed, and being thrown into confusion, the barbarians will march with difficulty. He happened to be wounded. Colonists are sent out on the condition of their being equal to those left (behind). We were sent out on the condition of our being equal to you. The king was evidently being plotted against by the generals. They crossed over the river Euphrates, being wetted up to the middle. The general crosses over the river Tigres, being wetted up to the middle.

escape notice	λαθ. I. F. λαν-θαν.	commit trust	επι-τρεπ. πιστευ, w. dat.
maintain	τρεφ.	die	απο-θαν.
for him	dat.	died	2 aor.
oppress	πιεδ. I. F. πιεζ.	insult	ὑβριδ. I. F. -ιζ.
come	ερχ, mid.	evident	φανερο.

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be ready θελ.
begin αρχ, w. gen.
hard press πιεδ.
throw into confusion ταραχ. I. F. -ττ.
with difficulty πονηρως.
wound τρω. I. F. τιτρωσκ.
colonist αποικο.
send out εκ-πεμπ.
on the condition of their being. Say, *upon the being* επι τω ειναι.
equal ὁμοιο.
cross over δια-βα. I. F. δια-βαιν.
Euphrates Ευφρατα.
wet βρεχ.
up to προς, w. acc.
middle ομφαλο.

XLVII.—Future Passive Participle.

Remark. The future passive participle is made in three ways, like the future passive indicative (see Rem. 1 in Exerc. XXXV.), by adding ομενο to the Tense Form of the future passive.

Examples.

1. C. F. θυ.	Fut. T. F. θυσ.	Fut. Part. Pass.	θυσομενο.
2. λυ.	λυθησ.		λυθησομενο.
3. πληγ.	πλαγησ.		πλαγησομενο.

---

1. The oxen are led into the garden to be sacrificed. There is no one who will be freed from fear and anxiety. The women about to be buried with their children weep. He who is about to be freed from fear rejoices.

2. The slave who is about to be set free (loosed) rejoices. Those who are about to be led to death weep. The satraps about to be sent away re-

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joice. The troops about to be thrown into confusion by the enemies flee. The women about to be pursued by the enemies weep.

3. He who is about to be attacked by many evils weeps. The men about to be freed from fear rejoice. The fruit of wisdom, which will never be destroyed, (say, never about to be destroyed,) is admired by all.

bury with	συν-θαπ.	destroy	φθερ (φθαρ).
attack	πληγ.		

XLVIII.—Aorist Passive Participle.

Remark. The aorist passive participle is made in two ways (see Rem. in Exerc. XXXVII.):

1st, By adding θεντ to the Crude Form.

2ndly, By adding εντ to the Crude Form.

See Note 2, in Exerc. XXXV, on the change of the vowel in aorists made in the second way.

Examples.

1. C. F. λυ.	Aor. T. F. λυθεντ.	Nom. S. λυθεις.
2. πληγ.	πλαγεντ.	πλαγεις.

They are declined as consonant nouns.

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1. Cyrus went away, having been dishonoured. The generals went away, having incurred danger, and having been dishonoured. Having been thus drawn up, the barbarians marched. Those left behind fled to the river. The king, having been

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enraged with the messenger, spoke thus. Having been thrown into confusion, the soldiers fled. Having been armed with breastplates, they came. Cyrus, having been declared general of all who (as many as) are assembled to the plain of Castolus, comes. Having been drawn up opposite, they killed many of the plunderers (say, of those plundering). This man, having been caught, told the king what had been done in the battle (say, the *things* in the battle done). Phalinus, who had been sent (say, having been sent) from the king, gave them this advice (say, advised them these things).

2. They, having been collected, came into the park. The barbarians, having turned, fled. The soldiers, having been freed from fear, fled. The Greeks, having turned, fled into the plain. Having been maintained by the cattle which they took from the Taochi, they remained in the country. These things seemed fit to them, being assembled. Cyrus orders Aristippus, having been reconciled to those at home, to send away the army. Orontes plots against Cyrus before also having made war, but having been reconciled.

go away	απ-ελθ. 2 aor.	catch	ληβ. β+θ=φθ.
dishonour	ατιμαδ.	do	πραγ.
leave behind	ὑπο-λιπ. (λειπ.)	advise	συμ-βουλευ. 1 aor. w. dat. of pers. and acc. of thing.
enrage	οργιδ, w. dat.	collect	συλ-λεγ. Part. συλ-λεγεντ.
arm	ὁπλιδ.	turn	στρεφ (στραφ).
breastplate	θωρακ.		
draw up opposite	αντι-ταγ.		
plunder	ἁρπαδ (ζ).		

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maintain	τρεφ (τραφ).	to	προς, w. acc.
cattle	κτηνες, n. Use the pl.	at home	οικοι.
took	2 aor.	send away	απο-πεμπ.
from	εκ.	plot against	επιβουλευ, w. dat.
Taochian	Ταοχο.		
seem fit	δοκ. Use 1 aor.	before also	και προσθεν.
assemble	συλ-λεγ.	make war	πολεμε (η).
order	παραγγελ. I. F. -λλ. w. dat.	having made war,	1 aor. p. act.
reconcile	συν-αλλαγ.	reconcile	κατ-αλλαγ.

XLIX.—Perfect Passive Participle.

Remark. The perfect passive participle is made by reduplicating the first consonant of the Crude Form (subject to the rules in Exerc. XXXVIII.) and adding μενο to the Crude Form.

Examples.

1.	C. F. λυ.	Perf. Pass. Part.	λε λυμενο.
	τρεπ.		τε τραμμενο.
2.	σκευαδ.		εσκευασμενο.

1. Those drawn up before the king were turned (imperf.) to flight. The royal standard was an eagle extended on a shield. This man happened to have been posted on the left. The chariots had scythes extended obliquely from the axles. Hence Cyrus marches on one stage with the whole army (dative, without συν) drawn up together, both the Grecian and the barbarian. They all had their shields polished. The soldier had

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his shield polished. These men happened to have been posted on the right. I know these things from the armour (arms) which is buried with (them). Many were the wounded. There they remained three days on account of the wounded. The eminences (high banks) on which they (say, these) were drawn up were distant three or four plethra from the river. The high bank on which they were drawn up is distant from the river five plethra.

2. They had thick ropes twisted round. They cut off some of the Greeks who were (say, those, or the) scattered in the plain. There were houses furnished with all sorts of copper vessels. And there were left also of the soldiers both those injured in the eyes by the snow, and those who by reason of the cold had had their toes rotted off. And there were left also both the (man) injured in the eyes by the snow, and the (man) who by reason of the cold had had his toes rotted off. When the phalanx was broken up (say, the phalanx being broken up) he fled.

royal	*βασιλειο.*	axle	*αξον.*
standard	*σημειο,* n.	draw up together	*συν-ταγ.*
extend	*ανα-τα.*	shield	*ασπιδ,* f.
post	*ταγ.*	polish	*εκ-καθαρ.*
on	*επι,* w. dat.	right	*δεξιο.*
left	*ευωνυμο.*	on the right	*εν δεξια.*
scythe	*δρεπανο,* n.	know	*γνω.* I. F. *γι-γνω-σκ.*
obliquely	*εις πλαγιον.*	from the armour, dat.	
from	*εκ.*	bury with	*συν-θαπ.*

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on account of ἑνεκα, w. gen. Put it after the word, to which it refers.
high bank οχθα, f.
on επι, w. gen.
these pl. of τουτο.
draw up παρα-ταγ.
be distant απ-εχ.
three τρι. pl. n. τρι-α.
plethrum πλεθρο, n. 100 ft.
four τεττταρ. n. pl. -α.
thick πυκνο.
rope σπαρτο, n.
twist round στρεφ (στραφ).
cut off απο-κοπ. Use 1 aor. act.
scatter σκεδα. (σ inserted.)
furnish κατα-σκευαδ.
all sorts of παμπολλο. agr. w. copper vessels.
copper vessel χαλκωματ. Use the dat.
And there were left also, ελειποντο δε και.
both those οἱ τε.
and those οἱ τε.
injure δια-φθερ (φθαρ).
snow χιον, f.
by, or by reason of, ὑπο, w. gen.
cold ψυχες, n.
toes, say, fingers of the feet.
finger δακτυλο.
foot ποδ.
have rot off απο-σηπ. P. part. act. απο-σεσηποτ.
phalanx φαλαγγ, f.
break up δια-σπα. P. P. P. διεσπασμενο.

L.—Future Perfect Passive Participle.

Remark. The future perfect passive participle is made (subject to the rules before given) by reduplicating the first letter of the Crude Form, adding σ, and affixing ομενο as in the present. It is then declined as adjectives in ο.

Examples.

1. Fut. T. F. λυσ. Fut. Perf. F. λελυσομενο.
2. σκευαδ. εσκευασομενο.

Few are those who will have been left. Many are those who will have been drawn up in the

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plain. Many are those who will have been sent away by the king. I conjecture that there are many who will have been left in the city. I conjecture that there will be many who will have been cut off by the enemies.

Middle Voice.

Remark. The middle voice in Greek is the same as the passive, except in the two aorist tenses. Those tenses in which the two voices agree will be taken first, and then those in which they differ.

LI.—Present of the Middle Verb.

See Exerc. XXXIV.

Cyrus marches through Phrygia. We are marching through Cilicia. The barbarians are marching through the country. I wish to do all these things. Thou wishest to burn up the villages. The judge consults without anger. Not all judges consult without anger. You wish to fare well. The young men fight boldly. We are fighting boldly for our country. The fugitives march with Cyrus. The Lacedaemonians march to the sound of (say, with) flutes. The greengrocer tells a lie. The citizens obey the laws. Having heard (1 a. part.) these things,

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the king makes counter-preparations. Cyrus is consulting with Clearchus (dat.) Darius wishes his sons to be present. The king begins the war. Cyrus sends for the herald and the interpreter. Good citizens follow the laws. We are not following with him. The soldiers pack up their baggage.

march	*πορευ*, m.	greengrocer, or any retail dealer	*καπηλο.*
wish	*βουλ*, m.		
judge	*δικαστα.*	tell a lie	*ψευδ*, m.
consult	*βουλευ*, m.	obey	*πιθ.* L. F. *πειθ*, w. dat.
without	*ανευ*, w. gen.	law	*νομο.*
anger	*οργα*, f.	make counter-preparations,	*αντιπαρασκευαδ.* I. F. *-αζ.*
fight	*μαχ*, m.		
boldly	*γενναιως.*	consult with	*συμβουλευ*, m.
for	*περι*, w. gen.	begin	*αρχ*, m. w. gen.
country	*πατριδ*, f.	send for	*μεταπεμπ*, m.
march	*στρατευ*, m.	follow	*ἑπ*, m. w. dat.
with	*μετα*, w. gen.	follow with	*συν-επ.*
flute	*αυλα*, f.	pack up baggage	*συσκευαδ.* I. F. *-αζ.*

LII.—Imperfect of the Middle Verb.

See Exerc. XXXVI.

The Lacedaemonians marched to the sound of flutes. Having heard these things, Artaxerxes made counter-preparations. The good citizens followed the laws. Cyrus sent for the interpreter and the horseman. The young men fought boldly for their country. The king did not perceive the plot against him (say, the against him

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plot.) The horsemen did not perceive the plot against them. Cyrus sent for Syennesis to him (himself). More than two thousand encamped. The soldiers obeyed him cheerfully. The Hellespontiac cities willingly (say, willing) contributed money to him for the maintenance of the soldiers. Thus the army was maintained for him in Thessalia. The bear attacked the boy. Cyrus marched against his brother Artaxerxes. The soldiers packed up their baggage and armed themselves. I sent for the herald and the interpreters. Thou didst obey the laws. Ye contributed money cheerfully for the maintenance of the old men. Having heard these things, the daughters cheerfully obeyed their father. Thou foughtest bravely for thy country. Ye did not perceive the plot against the king. We perceived that the soldiers had passed (perf. part.) over the river, and were burning up the village.

followed ε+ἑ=εἱ.
perceive αισθ. I. F. αισθαν, m. ε+αι=η.
plot επιβουλα, f. gen.
himself ἑαυτο.
to προς, acc.
more πλειον: πλειονες is contracted to πλειους.
than η.
encamp στρατοπεδευ, m.
cheerfully ἡδεως.
Hellespontiac Ἑλλησποντιακο.
contribute συμβαλ. I. F. -βαλλ, m.
for εις.
maintenance τροφα, f.
Thessalia Θετταλια, f.
bear αρκτο, f.
attack επι-φερ, m.
arm one's-self εξ-οπλιδ. I. F. -οπλιζ, m. ε+ο=ω.
pass over δια-βα.
that the soldiers, &c., acc. w. inf.

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LIII.—Perfect of the Middle Verb.

See Exerc. XXXVIII.

The army have packed up their baggage, and are arming themselves. I have learnt all these things from the herald and the deserters. The interpreter has obliged me in this. We have ceased walking. I have ceased to run. Before the work you have deliberated well. Concerning the safety of the citizens we have deliberated well (say, concerning the of the citizens' safety, &c.) The Greeks have made an expedition against the Persians. The slaves have tasted of liberty. The youths have all tasted of honour. The war has ended. We have obliged thee in this. The Greeks have encamped near the bridge. I have been annoyed at your doing these things (say, you doing these things).

learn	πυθ.	work	ϵργο, n.
from	ϵκ.	concerning	πϵρι, w. gen.
oblige	χαριδ, m.	safety	σωτηρια, f.
me	dat.	against	ϵπι, acc.
in this	acc. n.	taste	γϵυ, m. w. gen.
cease	παυ, m.		Insert σ. γϵγϵυ-σ-μαι.
walk	βαδιδ. I. F. βαδιζ.	liberty	ϵλϵυθϵρια, f.
to run	part.	be annoyed at	αχθϵ,* w. gen.
before	προ, gen.		perf. ηχθϵ-σ-μαι.

* In a former Exercise we had the verb αχθ. There are here, as is often the case, two Crude Forms bearing th same sense.

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LIV.—Pluperfect of the Middle Verb.

See Exerc. XXXIX.

We had all packed up, and were arming ourselves. I had ceased to run. Before the march thou hadst deliberated well. Before the battle the commander had deliberated well. We had ceased walking. Concerning the safety of the state thou hadst deliberated well. The slaves in the islands had tasted of liberty. We had learnt all these things from (ἐκ) the deserters. Artaxerxes, having heard of the armament of Cyrus, made counter-preparations. The Greeks had encamped near the bridges. Thou hadst obliged me in this (point). Ye had obliged us in these (points). In the time of Darius he had made an expedition against the Persians.

march	πορεια, f.	in the time of	επι, w. gen.
armament	στολο.	Darius	Δαρειο.

LV.—Future Perfect of the Middle Verb.

See Exerc. XL.

Before the work thou wilt have deliberated well. We shall have deliberated well concerning the safety of the state. The army will have rested.

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The Greeks will have made an expedition against the Persians. The enemies will have made an expedition against our city. The seer will have sacrificed. The soldiers will have packed up their baggage. The soldiers will not have packed up their baggage before the march. The enemies will have encamped in the plain before the evening. The king's army will have encamped in the country before the battle.

state	πολι, f.	seer	μαντι.
rest	ανα-παυ.	march	πορεια, f.
our	ἡμετερο.	encamp	στρατοπεδευ.

LVI.—Future of the Middle Verb.

See Exerc. XXXV.

Remark. The future of the middle verb is made by adding σ to the Crude Form, and affixing the same endings as in the present tense.

σομαι	σομεθα.
σεσαι (σεαι, σῃ)	σεσθε.
σεται	σονται.

Example.

C. F. βουλευ. Fut. T. F. βουλευσ.

βουλευσομαι	βουλευσομεθα.
βουλευσ(εσαι, εαι), ῃ	βουλευσεσθε.
βουλευσεται	βουλευσονται.

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This corresponds to the first way of making the passive future. But it is regarded as strictly belonging to the middle; while the futures in θησομαι, σησομαι strictly belong to the passive.

We shall march through Cilicia. The judges will consult without anger. The youths will fight boldly for their country. Having heard these things, the king will make counter-preparations. I will follow with thee. We shall follow with Cyrus, no one hindering (gen. abs.) Thou wilt encamp near the bridge. The soldiers will pack up their baggage. The islanders will turn to piracy. Ye will cease running. Ye shall taste of honour and of liberty. Thou shalt taste of honours. Before the work I shall deliberate well. The good citizens will cheerfully obey the laws. The horsemen will not perceive the plot against them (say, the against them plot). I will send for the satrap from his government. I will send away Cyrus to his government. The Lacedaemonians will march to the sound of flutes.

march πορευ, m.

LVII.—First Aorist of the Middle Verb.

Remark 1. The first aorist of the middle verb is made by prefixing the augment, adding σα

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to the Crude Form, and affixing the person-endings.

σα-μην	σα-μεθα.
(σα-σο, σα ο,) σω	σα-σθε.
σα-το	σα-ντο.

Example.

C. F. βουλευ. Aor. T. F. εβουλευσα.

εβουλευσαμην	εβουλευσαμεθα.
εβουλευσ(ασο, αο,) ω	εβουλευσασθε.
εβουλευσατο	εβουλευσαντο.

REMARK 2. The aorist in θη-ν is in some verbs used in a middle sense.

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1. The Greeks drew up opposite, as if they intended to lead towards the mountain. At the same time all the soldiers called out. The barbarians began to run. The barbarians armed themselves. We vowed to sacrifice to Apollo. I vowed to sacrifice to the other gods according to (my) ability. The soldiers fought boldly for their country. Thou didst begin to run. The generals decreed that this was the best. The soldiers packed up their baggage and began to march. Having walked (1 aor. part.) from the river to the camp, he rested. Having walked from the camp to the sea, they rested. There the Greeks rested gladly on seeing a plain. The sailors exhorted one another. The horsemen plotted against them. Ye vowed to sacrifice to

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Apollo. I began to wonder when I saw the splendour of the army.

2. They marched through (the country of) the Carduchi. Unless something prevents, I wish to speak with them. We wish to speak with them. They marched through Armenia (say, the Armenia).

draw up opposite	αντι-παρα-ταγ, m.	walk	βαδιδ.
		rest	ανα-παυ, m.
as if they intended	ὡς, w. fut. part.	see	ιδ.
		on seeing	2 aor. part.
towards	προς, w. acc.	exhort	παρα-κελευ, m.
mountain	ορεσ, n.	when I saw	2 aor. part.
at the same time	ἁμα.	splendour	λαμπροτητ, f.
call out	φθεγγ, m.	march	πορευ, m.
vow	ευχ.	unless	ει μη (if not).
according to	κατα, w. acc.	prevent	κωλυ.
ability	δυναμι, f.	speak, converse	δια-λεγ.
decree	ψηφιδ, m.		γ + θ = χθ.
that this	acc.	with them	dat.
was	inf. pres.	Armenia	Αρμενια, f.
best	αριστο.		

LVIII.—Second Aorist of the Middle Verb.

Remark. The second aorist of the middle verb is made by prefixing the augment (ε) to the Crude Form, and adding the same terminations as in the imperfect. The difference between the two tenses

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is here, as in the active, that the imperfect is made from the Increased Form, and the second aorist from the Crude Form.

Example.

C. F. γεν.	2 Aor. T. F. εγεν.
εγενομην	εγενομεθα.
εγεν(εσο, εο,) ου	εγενεσθε.
εγενετο	εγενοντο.

NOTE. This tense exactly answers to the second aorist active.

Cyrus, when he perceived that they had passed over (perf. part.), was pleased (1 aor. pass.) The enemies, when they perceived that Cyrus had crossed over, were pleased. These (persons) came to him to Sardis. Many came to Cyrus from the king. We perceived that Cyrus had fallen (perf. part.) Xenias came to Sardis, having taken heavy-armed men to the number of four thousand. The heralds arrived at the tent about midnight. A great shouting arose in the village. The soldiers laid hold of Orontes by the girdle. The king learnt all these things from the deserters. As many as possessed (imperf.) the islands turned to piracy. The barbarians turned to piracy. When they were near, the heavy-armed men turned.

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when	επει.	night	νυκτ, f.
please	ἀδ. L. F. ἡδ. 1 aor. pass. ἡσθη-ν.	shouting	κραυγα, f.
		arise	γεν, m.
to him	dat.	lay hold of	λαβ, m. w. acc. and gen.
to	προς, w. acc.		
from	παρα, w. gen.	by the girdle :	gen.
fall	πετ (πτω).	deserter	αυτομολο.
come, arrive	παρα-γεν, m.	learn	πυθ. I. F. πυνθαν, m.
to the number of	εις.	as many as	ὁσο, pl.
four thousand	τετρακισχιλιο.	possess	ἑχ. ε+ἑ=ει.
at	εις.	turn	τρεπ (τραπ), m.
about	αμφι, w. acc.	piracy	λῃστεια, f.
midnight	pl.	to	προς, w. acc.
mid	μεσο.	when	επειδη.

LIX.—Infinitive Present of the Middle Verb.

See Exerc. XLI.

I wish to march against the enemies. The Greeks wish to march against the king. He ordered the rest to pack up their baggage. It is time for us to prepare. It is time for thee to prepare. It is well to abstain from loquacious (persons). I wish to speak with thee. He wishes to oblige us. I advise you to save yourselves any way by which it is possible. I advise you to pack up your baggage. The general advises the seer to sacrifice an ox. We advise thee to begin the war. Cyrus advised us to encamp in the

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plain. It is time to arm and to defend ourselves. I wish to follow with Cyrus.

march	πορευ.	abstain	απ-εχ.
order	παραγγελ.	loquacious person	αδολεσχα.
ordered	imperf.	speak with	δια-λεγ.
pack up baggage	σκευαδ.	oblige	χαριδ (-ζ), w. dat.
	I. F. -αζ.	advise	βουλευ, w. dat.
time	ὡρα, f.	save one's-self	σωδ (ζ), mid.
for us	dat.	any way by which	ὁπῃ.
prepare	παρα-σκευαδ.	possible	δυνατο.
is	say, has.	arm	εξοπλιδ.
it is well	ευ εχει.	defend one's-self	φυλακ(-ττ).

LX.—Infinitive Perfect of the Middle Verb.

See Exerc. XLIV.

I consider that thou hast consulted well. I conjecture that the old men have consulted well concerning the march. We conjecture that the generals have marched through the country with a large army. They say that the soldiers have packed up their baggage. They say that the king has encamped in the plain. They say that the messenger has answered with moderation.

answer	απο-κρι.	with moderation	μετριως.

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LXI.—Infinitive Future Perfect of the Middle Verb.

See Exerc. XLV.

I expect that few will have deliberated well. I conjecture that many will have packed up their baggage. We conjecture that the boy will not beware of the dog. They conjecture that the enemies will have marched three parasangs through the country.

beware of φυλακ, mid. w. acc.

LXII.—Infinitive Future of the Middle Verb.

See Exerc. XLII.

Remark. The future infinitive of the middle verb is made by adding εσθαι to the Tense Form.

In the verbs ending in μ, ν, λ, or ρ, the two vowels are contracted: ε + ε = ει.

In the verbs ending in δ, the σ of the future is lost, and the vowel lengthened.

Examples.

1. C. F. βουλευ.	Fut. T. F. βουλευσ.	Fut. Inf. βουλευσεσθαι.
2. νεμ.	νεμε.	νεμεισθαι.
3. ψηφιδ.	ψηφισ.	ψηφιεισθαι.

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1. The barbarians are going to sail away. The general is going to sail away. I conjecture that

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the great king will arrive at daybreak. The soldiers are about to see ten thousand camels. The generals are going to consult concerning the march. The king is going to march through the country.

2. The soldiers are going to arm themselves. I think that the Athenians will pass a sentence of death against him (say, will sentence death against him). We expect that the teacher will offer to teach the boys the Greek language.

be going, or about	μελ. I. F. μελλ.	see	οπ.
sail away	απο-πλευ.	sentence against	κατα-ψηφιδ, w. gen. of pers. and acc. of thing.
conjecture	εικαδ (-αζ).		
arrive	αφ-ικ.	offer	επ-αγγελ, mid.

LXIII.—Infinitive First Aorist of the Middle Verb.

Remark. The first aorist infinitive of the middle verb is made by adding σθαι to the first aorist Tense Form; of course without the augment. There is no augment (ε) except in the indicative mood.

Examples.

1. C. F. βουλευ.	1 Aor. T. F. βουλευσα.	Inf. βουλευσασθαι.
2. νεμ.	νειμα.	νειμασθαι.

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1. The enemies will not have leisure (say, leisure will not be to the enemies) to consult or to prepare themselves. We have leisure (say, leisure is to us) to deliberate and to prepare before the battle. We wish to make a truce. Cyrus was pleased with this wine; he wishes therefore you also to taste it (say, this). I wish thee to taste this wine. The soldiers wish to pack up their baggage. The soldiers wish to arm themselves with breastplates and helmets. He ordered the Greeks by a herald to prepare. Now then there is an opportunity for thee to show off thy education.

2. Whether dost thou wish, to answer or not? The tyrant is said to have confiscated their property (say, the property of them). The king is said to have confiscated the property of the seer. We will endeavour, with the aid of the gods, to take revenge on him. I advise you to answer with moderation.

leisure *σχολα*, f.
make a truce *σπενδ.* *σπενδ-σασθαι* bec. *σπεισασθαι.*
please *ἀδ.* Long F. *ἡδ.* 1 aor. pass. *ἡσθη-ν.*
with this wine: dat.
therefore *οὖν.*
also *και.* Put it after the word for *you.*
taste *γευ*, w. gen.
breastplate *θωρακ.*
helmet *κρανες*, n.
order by a herald *κηρυκ.*
prepare *παρασκευαδ*, m.
opportunity *καιρο.*
for thee dat.
show off *επιδεικ.*
education *παιδεια*, f.
thy, say, the.
wish *βουλ*, mid.
answer *απο-κριν*, mid.
tyrant *τυραννο.*

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confiscate	απο-σημαν. (a becomes η).	take revenge	αμυν.
		advise	συμβουλευ, w. dat.
property	χρηματ, pl.	answer	απο-κριν.
endeavour	πειρα, mid.	with moderation	μετριως.

LXIV.—Second Aorist Infinitive of the Middle Verb.

Remark. The second aorist infinitive of the middle verb is made by adding εσθαι to the second aorist Tense Form, without the augment of course; which is in fact the Crude Form. The present infinitive has the Increased Form, the second aorist the Crude Form.

Example.

C. F. γεν. 2 Aor. T. F. γεν. Inf. γενεσθαι.

Note. The present infinitive of this verb is γιγνεσθαι = γιγενεσθαι.

They are said to have taken Orontes by the girdle for death (*i. e.* to take him to be put to death). Clearchus determined (say, it seemed fit to, &c.) to have an interview with Tissaphernes. Cyrus determined to have an interview with the herald. They say that the general perceived thee plotting against the king. The Persians determined to turn away and to leave the country.

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take λαβ.
by the girdle: gen.
for επι, w. dat.
seem fit δοκ.
seemed fit 1 aor.
have an interview, συγ-γεν, w. dat.
that the general: acc. w. inf.
perceive αισθ.
plot against επιβουλευ, w. dat.
turn away απο-τρεπ (τραπ).

LXV.—Present Participle Middle.

See Exerc. XLVI.

To us marching through the country there will be an abundance of provisions. Cyrus was not afraid of a bear once when it attacked (him). We were not afraid of the bears when they attacked (us). The boy was not afraid of the lion attacking (him). All his (the) friends and messmates died fighting for Cyrus. Thus following, we shall be friends to him. Though the king sends for me (gen. abs.), I do not choose to go. The soldiers, perceiving these things, began to run. Sometimes, in getting wood from the same (place), the Greeks and barbarians inflicted blows on one another. The king surveyed the Greeks as they passed by. The rank happened to be following Proxenus. Cheirisophus happened to be away in some village with others, laying in provisions.

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abundance	αφθονια, f.	get wood	ξυλιδ, -ιζ, m.
provisions	επιτηδειο, n. pl.	from	εκ.
be afraid of	τρε.	inflict	εν-τεν. I. F. -τειν.
was afraid	1 aor. act.	inflicted	imperf.
bear	αρκτο, f.	blows	πληγα, f.
attack	επι-φερ, m.	on one another : dat.	αλληλο.
once	ποτε.	survey	θεωρε. ε+ε = ει.
messmate	συντραπεζο.	pass by	παρ-ερχ, m.
for (Cyrus)	ὑπερ, w. gen.	rank	ταξι.
choose	εθελ.	be away	απ-εσ.
go	ελθ, 2 aor. inf.	laying in provisions	επισιτιδ, -ιζ.
sometimes	ενιοτε.		

LXVI.—Perfect Participle Middle.

See Exerc. XLIX.

The road turned towards the north leads into (the country of) the Carduchi. The road turned towards the south leads into the great plain. They cut off some of those who were (say simply, the) scattered in the plain. The seers had declared that the battle would take place (say, would be). The seer had declared that the battle would not be. I am conscious of having deceived him in all things. I am conscious to myself of having deceived him in nothing. The generals had consulted (say, were having consulted) on the march.

north	αρκτο.	south	μεσημβρια, f.
turn	τρεπ (τραπ).	lead	αγ.

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cut off απο-κοπ, 1 aor. act.
scatter σκεδα. insert σ.
declare απο-δεικ.
had declared. Use perfect part. and imperf. of verb εσ: *were having declared.*
that ὁτι.
would be fut.
I am conscious of, say, συν-οιδα.
myself εμαυτο. Use dat.
deceive ψευδ. δ becomes σ.
in all things: acc.
in nothing: acc.

LXVII.—Future Perfect Participle Middle.

See Exerc. L.

There will be few who will not have deliberated well (say, few will be those who will not have deliberated well). Many will be those who will have sacrificed. Few are those who will have encamped in the country. There is no one who will not have packed up his baggage.

LXVIII.—Future Participle Middle.

Remark. The future participle middle is made by adding ομενο to the Tense Form. In verbs ending in μ, ν, λ, or ρ, the two vowels are contracted: ε + ο = ου.

In verbs in δ the σ of the future is lost, and the vowel lengthened.

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Examples.

1. C. F.	βουλευ.	Fut. T. F. βουλευσ.	Inf. βουλευσομενο.
2.	νεμ.	νεμε.	νεμουμενο.
3.	ψηφιδ.	ψηφισ.	ψηφιουμενο.

These are they who will attack us as we cross over. There is no one who will attack you as you cross over. In the mean time (say, in this) Cheirisophus sends (some) of those from the village to reconnoitre matters there. They ran out to see what (was) the row. Many are those who will obey thee. Few are those who will obey him. The sailors are preparing to set sail to-morrow. Thou art preparing to set sail to-morrow. The king sends forward some soldiers to take (possession of) the place. The generals come together into the tent to consult concerning the march. The boy will come to receive the present. The seer comes into the temple to sacrifice. Cyrus sends the soldiers to occupy the eminences beforehand.

they who will, &c.: future part. w. article.		there	εκει.
one who will, &c.: future part. w. article.		run	θε.
		out	εξω.
as we cross over: present part.		what	τι.
		row	κραυγα, f.
attack	επι-κει.	obey πιθ.	Long F. πειθ, w. dat.
from	εκ.	prepare	παρασκευαδ.
reconnoitre	σκεπ.	set sail	αν-αγ.
matters. Use the neut. article only.		to-morrow	αυριον, adv.

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take	λαβ. Long F. ληβ.	receive	λαβ. Long F. ληβ.
come together	συν-ερχ, mid.	temple	ἱερο, n.
consult	βουλευ, mid.	occupy beforehand	προ-κατα-ληβ.
come	ἠκ.		

LXIX.—First Aorist Participle Middle.

Remark. The first aorist participle middle is made by adding μενο to the Tense Form.

Examples.

1. C. F. βουλευ.	1 Aor. T. F. βουλευσα.	Part.	βουλευσαμενο.
2. νεμ.	νειμα.		νειμαμενο.

Cheirisophus, having sacrificed, led them along the road. Having armed themselves, they began to march. Having procured provisions, they marched through the mountains. Having packed up their baggage, they immediately marched through deep (say, much) snow, with (say, having) many guides. Having prayed to the gods, and having drawn up in order as for battle, they marched quickly through the plain. Silanus the Ambraciot had already run away, having hired a boat from Heraclea. The messengers had run away, having hired a boat from the village. These were those who had routed the king from the plain. Then, having exhorted one another, they advance to the hill.

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2. The barbarians went away, having answered nothing. The messenger went away, having answered nothing.

led	imperf.	Heraclea	Ἡρακλεια, f.
along	κατα, w. acc.	rout	τρεπ.
procure provisions	επι-σιτιδ.	from	εκ.
guide	ἡγεμον.	then	ενθα, δη.
pray to	προσ-ευχ, w. dat.	exhort one another	παρα-κελευ.
draw up in order	συν-ταγ.		
Silanus	Σιλανο.	advance	προσβαλ.
Ambraciot	Αμβρακιωτα.	hill	λοφο.
already	ηδη.	to	επι, w. acc.
run away	απο-δρα.	go away	απ-ελθ, 2 aor. not mid.
hire	μισθο (ω).		
from	εξ.	answer	απο-κριν.

LXX.—Second Aorist Participle Middle.

Remark. The second aorist participle middle is made by adding ομενο to the second aorist Tense Form, which is the Crude Form.

Example.

C. F. γεν. 2 Aor. T. F. γεν. Part. γενομενο.

Note. The present participle has the Increased Form: γιγ᾽ν ; γιγνομενο.

Those about Ariaeus having turned away, went off another road. Having perceived the barbarians, they pelted them with stones. Having

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perceived the plot, he sent away the messenger. And he, taking hold of the right hand of Cyaxares, spoke thus. I wish to inquire these things from the neighbour. A wind and storm arising, prevented them from setting sail. A storm arising, prevented us from crossing the river. The youth wishes to inquire these things from the philosopher. Having turned away, the youths went off, (some one way, and) another another way. The philosopher, taking hold of the right hand of the youth, spoke thus.

about *αμφι*, w. acc.
turn away *απο-τρεπ* (*α*).
go off *οιχ.* imperf. *φχ-ομην.*
perceive *αισθ.*
take hold *λαβ*, w. gen.
right hand *δεξια*, f.
Cyaxares *Κυαξαρα.*
inquire *πυθ.*
neighbour *γειτον.*
storm *χειμων.*
arise *γεν.*
from setting sail. Use the gen. of the neut. article w. infinitive.
set sail *αν-αγ*, mid.
another way: acc.

LXXI.—The Dual Number of Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles, and of the Active Verb.

Remark 1. The Greek language has a separate set of inflections for words, when they refer to two persons or things. These inflections are the forms of the Dual Number. The Dual Number was part of the original structure of the language; but as a distinction so minute as that between two and three is liable to be forgotten or neglect-

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ed, so the forms for expressing the distinction fell gradually into disuse. In the older specimens of the language the Dual Number occurs frequently; but as we come down to the later authors it occurs less and less frequently, until at length it is wholly lost out of the language. A decisive proof of this is the fact that Euclid, who writes with mathematical precision, has not a single instance of the Dual Number, even where he is speaking of the two sides of a triangle, where it might have added to the clearness of the demonstration; but it was not in the language of his day, and therefore he did not use it.

In the New Testament no Dual Form occurs. There is no Dual in Modern Greek.*

Remark 2. For the five cases of nouns the Dual Number has only two forms: one for the nominative, vocative, and accusative, and one for the genitive and dative.

Rule 1. The nominative, vocative, and accusative are made by adding ε, and the genitive and

* Some have supposed that the Dual Number was not an original part of the language, but that its forms were originally plural, and were afterwards restricted to a Dual sense. This theory, however, opposed by the whole history of the Dual Number within the limits of the Greek language itself, and by the known tendency of language generally, which is, not to acquire new forms, or restrictions in the use of forms, but to lose old ones, is rendered quite untenable by a comparison of the forms of the sister tongues.

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dative by adding ιν to the Crude Form. When the Crude Form ends in a consonant, ι is lengthened to οι, and the ending of the genitive and dative is οιν.

Rule 2. Nouns terminating in a consonant have these endings affixed to the Crude Form, without any other change taking place; thus, C. F. χελιδον; Dual, nominative, accusative, and vocative, χελιδονε; Dual, genitive and dative, χελιδονοιν.

Rule 3. Nouns in ο and α have the ε contracted with the ο and α in the nominative, accusative, and vocative; thus, οε=ω, αε=ᾱ; thus, ανθρωποε becomes ανθρωπω, and νεανιαε becomes νεανιᾱ: while in the genitive and dative the simple ιν is seen; thus, νεανια-ιν and ανθρωπο-ιν.

Note. The article, adjectives, and participles, follow the same rules.

Remark 3. For the first person in the active voice the Dual Number has no separate form; the plural is used instead.

Rule 1. In what are called the Principal Tenses, the present, future, and perfect, there is one form for the second and third person. The termination τον is added to the Tense Form. In the present and future τον is connected with the Tense Form by the vowel ε; thus, Present Tense Form, λυ; Dual, 2. and 3. λυετον. Future Tense Form, λυσ; Dual, 2. and 3. λυσετον. Perfect Tense Form, λελυκα; Dual, 2. and 3. λελυκατον.

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RULE 2. What are called the Historical Tenses, the imperfect, both aorists and pluperfect, have two forms, one for the second person (τον), and one for the third person (την). In the imperfect and second aorist the vowel ε connects them to the Tense Form. In the first aorist and pluperfect the ε is not wanted. Thus, imperfect Tense Form, ελυ; Dual, 2. ελυετον; Dual, 3. ελυετην. Second aorist Tense Form (of φυγ) εφυγ; Dual, 2. εφυγετον; Dual, 3. εφυγετην. First aorist Tense Form, ελυσα; Dual, 2. ελυσατον; Dual, 3. ελυσατην. Pluperfect Tense Form, ελελυκει; Dual, 2. ελελυκειτον; Dual, 3. ελελυκειτην.

α. PRINCIPAL TENSES. (REM. 3, RULE 1.)

1. PRESENT.—The two generals are come. The enemies are burning both the tents of the two generals. The youths bring the two horses to Orchomenos in Boeotia. Ye two have the fortified place. Ye two send the messenger into the park. The two philosophers teach the two boys these things. Do ye two know, or do ye two not know? (Dual). The bowmen hit the two marks.

2. FUTURE. — Both the shepherds will come. The two old men, with the two boys, will come. The two slaves will carry the load into the house. The two Greeks will report this to the commander. The two slaves will clear the land. Both the generals will remain in the tent. Ye will both consider this an honour. Ye two will not care for

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the war. The two vessels will carry the corn. The two roses are beautiful.

3. PERFECT. The old men have both died. Ye have both learnt the Persian language. The two generals have sacrificed in Aulis. The two kings have enriched the commander. Ye two have saved the priest. The shepherds have both fled out of the field. The soldiers have burnt down the two fortifications. The Greeks have both fled.

β. HISTORICAL TENSES. (REM. 3, RULE 2.)

1. IMPERFECT. Ye two were writing the two letters in the tent. Ye two were sending the messengers to Thebes. The soldiers were burying the two commanders in the plain. The youths were both considered to be very skilful about nautical affairs.

2. SECOND AORIST. Ye both left the country. The Persians fled out of the two camps. The two boys had equal shares allotted them. The commanders both died in the battle. Ye two lost the shields.

3. FIRST AORIST. The soldiers buried the generals in the plain. Ye two burnt the house. The boys struck the sisters of the two messengers. The two generals wrote the letters. Ye two burnt down some trees and cut down others. The Arcadians both sacrificed to Apollo. Ye both remained seven days. The slaves did not sow equally in the two fields.

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4. PLUPERFECT. Ye had both learnt the Greek language. Ye had both broken the truce. The two satraps sailed away to Ephesus. The two interpreters had sailed away in the two vessels.

LXXII.—THE DUAL NUMBER OF THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VERB.

REMARK. The Dual Number in the passive and middle verb differs in several points from the Dual in the active.

RULE 1. It has a form for the first person, *-μεθον*; thus, present Tense Form, *λυ*; Dual, 1. *λυομεθον*. Future Tense Form, *λυθησ*; Dual, 1. *λυθησομεθον*; and so on through all the other tenses.

RULE 2. In the Principal Tenses (the present, future, perfect, and future perfect,) there is only one form for the second and third person, *-σθον*. Thus, present Tense Form, *λυ*; Dual, 2. and 3. *λυεσθον*. Future Tense Form, *λυθησ*; Dual, 2. and 3. *λυθησεσθον*. Perfect Tense Form, *λελυ*; Dual, 2. and 3. *λελυσθον*. Future perfect Tense Form, *λελυσ*; Dual, 2. and 3. *λελυσεσθον*.

RULE 3. In the Historical Tenses (the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect) there are two forms for the second and third person. In the imperfect and pluperfect, (2) *-σθον*, (3) *-σθην*; in the aorist, (2) *-τον*, (3) *-την*, as in the active. Thus,

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imperfect Tense Form, ελυ; Dual, 2. ελυεσθον; Dual, 3. ελυεσθην. Pluperfect Tense Form, ελελυ; Dual, 2. ελελυσθον; Dual, 3. ελελυσθην. Aorist Tense Form, ελυθη; Dual, 2. ελυθητον; Dual, 3. ελυθητην.

RULE 4. When a P-sound (β or π) comes at the end of the Crude Form, the -σ is dropt and the β or π aspirated. Thus, perfect Tense Form, τετυπ; Dual, 2. τετυφθον, not τετυπσθον.

α. PRINCIPAL TENSES. (RULE 1 and 2.)

1. PRESENT; *Passive.* We are both being sent by the king. Ye are both being led to death. They are both being brought up at the court of Croesus. Both of them are said to be among the wisest of the Greeks.

PRESENT; *Middle.* We are both consulting concerning the safety of the army. The two soldiers are fighting nobly for their country. The two messengers are wishing to march.

2. FUTURE; *Passive.* The two oxen will be sacrificed on the eminences. The soldiers will both be left in the plain. We shall both be compelled to do these things. Ye will both be prevented from doing this. They will both be reared in the same country with us.

Middle. We shall both consult concerning these things. Ye will both obey the king. The two armies will march in the night. Ye will both pack up your baggage before the evening.

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3. PERFECT; *Passive.* We two have been brought up at the king's gates. The two letters have been written by the boy. The two stewards have been wounded by the youth. The two generals have been reared in the same country with us. Ye two have been taught to rule.

Middle. We two have learnt these things from the deserters. The two slaves have tasted of liberty. The two armies have encamped near the bridge. Ye have both been annoyed at your doing (say, you doing; gen. abs.) these things.

4. FUTURE PERFECT; *Passive.* We shall both have been left behind by thee. Ye will both have been sent to Corinth. The two trees will have been cut down.

Middle. We shall both have deliberated well before the work. Ye will both have rested. The two armies will have encamped in the plain.

β. HISTORICAL TENSES. (RULE 3.)

1. IMPERFECT; *Passive.* We were both admired by the soldiers. Ye were both sent to Croesus. The two trees were planted in the garden.

Middle. We both followed the laws. Ye both fought boldly for your country. The two horsemen did not perceive the plot against them.

2. PLUPERFECT; *Passive.* We had both been taught to do these things. Ye had both been wounded in the thigh. The two letters had been written by the youth in Aegyptian.

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Middle. We had both learnt these things from the deserters. Ye had both obliged us in these (points). The two slaves had tasted of liberty.

3. Aorist; *Passive.* We were both sent by Cyrus to Tarsus. Ye were both taught to write letters in Greek. The two letters were written in Scythian. The two generals were reared in the same country.

Middle. (1.) We both vowed a sacrifice to Apollo. Ye two, having walked from the camp to the sea, rested. They both began to wonder when they saw the splendour of the army.

(2.) We both perceived the plot. Ye both came to Cyrus from the king. The barbarians turned to piracy.

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INDEX.

A.

Ability, 127.
Able, 41. 63. 68.
About, 41. 83. 129. 132. 146.
——— be, 63. 106.
Abradates, 47.
Abrocomas, 17.
Abstain, 130.
Abundance, 98. 136.
Accomplish, 101.
According to, 127.
Account of, on, 90. 118.
Accuse, 73.
Accustom, 96. 99.
Act, 63.
Action, 106.
Acquainted with, 41.
Admire, 72. 99. 104.
Admired, was being, 90.
Advance, 140.
Advise, 63. 115. 130. 134.
Aegina, 53.
——— to, 95.
Aegyptian, 81.
———- in, 91.
Aeneas, 9.
Against, 25. 50. 65. 122.
Agamemnon, 57.
Age, an equal in, 94.
Agesilaus, 99.
Affairs, nautical, 41.
Aid of, with the, 34.
Afraid of, be, 136.
——- was, 136.
After, 50. 77.
All, 61. 78.
Alliance, 68.
Allow, 108.
Ally, 2.
Along, 140.
Already, 140.
Also, 133.
Ambassador, 68.
Ambraciot, 140.
Among, 83. 90.
Anchises, 17.
And, 2.
Anger, 120.
Animal, 6.
Annoyed, be, 72.
———— at, be, 122.
Another, 11.
Answer, 130. 133, 134. 140.
Ant, 138.
Anxiety, 86.
Any way by which, 130.
Apollo, 50.
Apple, 7.
Appoint, 50. 98.
Arcadian, 50. 68.
Are, 63.
Ariaeus, 102.
Arise, 129. 141.
Arm, 6. 36. 115. 130.
Armenia, 127.
Armament, 123.
Arms, use of, 104.
Armour, from the, 117.
Army, 19. 30. 57. 77. 95.
—— into the, 66.
Arrive, 129, 132.
Arrow, 57.
Artaxerxes, 25.
As, 47.
— many as, 94. 129.
Ass, 66.
Assemble, 26. 31. 68. 116.
Assembly, 17. 68.
Assist, 63.
Astonishment, strike with, 87. 106.
At, 94. 129.
Athene, 57.
Athenian, 2.
Attack, 114. 121. 136. 138.
Attendant, 94. 104.
Attica, 25.
Aulis, 57.
Avarice, 57.
Axle, 117.

B.

Babylon, Βαβυλων.
Back, 34.
—— lead, 63. 75.
Bad, 31, 96.
Baggage, pack up, 120. 130.

Digitized by Google

Banished, be, 94.
——— those who had been, 94.
Bank, high, 118.
Barbarian, 2.
——— by the, 95.
Battle, 23.
Be away, 136.
Beautiful, 5.
——— most, 101.
Bear, 121. 136.
Beat, 111.
Bee, 17.
Beech-tree, 3.
Before, 66. 68. 102. 122.
——— also, 116.
Begin, 113. 120.
Beginning, 23.
Behind, leave, 66. 115.
Being, 72.
Best, 83. 90. 104. 127.
Beware of, 131.
Birth, 90.
—— by, 90.
Bite, 108.
Blows, 136.
Boat, 14.
Boeotia, 25.
Bold, 12.
Boldly, 120.
Both, 63.
Bow, 6.
Bowman, 9.
Boy, a, 45.
Brave, 3.
Breast, 94.
Breastplate, 94. 115. 133.
Bride, 11.
Bridge, 102.
Bright, 117.
Bring, 36. 83. 106.
Brother, 14.
Build, 110.
Bull, 31.
Burn, 50.
—— down, 50.
Burden, beasts of, 91.
Bury, 34. 41.
—— with, 114. 117.
Bustard, 66.
But, 102.
By, 83. 106. 118.

C.

Call out, 127.
Callimachus, 41.
Came, 72.
Camel, 17.
Camp, 14.
Canal, 101.
Captain, 4.
Carry, 25. 36.
—— off, 104.
Carduchian, 53.
Care for, 36.
Castolus, 31.
Catch, 66. 115.
Cattle, 116.
Cease, 122.
Cerasus, 63.
Chariot, 19.
Charioteer, 95.
Cheirisophus, 50.
Cheerfully, 121.
Cherry-tree, 7.
Child, 6. 30.
Choose, 136.
Chosen, 79.
Circumstance, 72.
——— at the present, 72.
Citizen, 8.
Citadel, 110.
Clear, 38. 53.
Clearchus, at, 31.
Clothing, 101.
Close chariot, 23.
Cohort, 66.
Collect, 30. 41. 63. 83. 104. 108. 115.
Collecting, for, 63.
Cold, 95. 118.
Colonist, 38. 113.
Come, 34. 64. 72. 77. 129. 139.
Command, 65.
Commander, 57.
Commit, 112.
Compel, 86.
Concerning, 31. 34. 122.
Consider, 41. 104.
Consult, 120. 139.
——— with, 120.
Condition, on the, of their being, 113.
Converse, 127.
Conjecture, 63. 132.
Confusion, throw into, 31, 113.
Conscious of, I am, 137.
Contribute, 121.
Conflict, 17.
Consent, 63.
Confiscate, 134.
Corn, 14. 36.
Correct, 98.
Correctly, 98.
Coming, from, 87.
Corinthian, 3.
Courage, 83.
Couch, 23.
Court of, at the, 83.
Counter-preparations, make, 120.
Country, 17. 63. 87. 94, 95. 120.
Cowardly, 7.
Cross, 87.
—— over, as we, 138.
Crossed, who, 94.
Crossing, from, 87.
Crow, a, 45.
Crowd, 14.
Cruel, 86.
Cume, 34.
Cut, 101. 108.
— down, 50. 95.
— off, 118. 137.
Cyaxares, 141.

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Cyrus, 9, 104.
—— to, 31. 57.

D.

Danger, incur, 79.
——— fond of, 47.
Darius, 34, 123.
Day, 17.
—— on the same, 47.
Dead, 83.
—— is, 81.
Death, 77. 83.
——— put to, 95.
Deceive, 137.
Declare, 94. 137.
Declared, had, 137.
Decree, 127.
Delay, 65. 72.
Delos, 3.
Deserter, 30. 91. 129.
Desire, 66. 99.
Despatch, 95.
Destroy, 114.
Devise, 57.
Die, 27. 31. 47. 66. 70. 72. 112.
Died, 112.
Difficulty, 63.
——— with, 113.
Dinner, 6.
Disciple, 17.
Disease, 3.
Disgraceful, 81.
Dishonour, 115.
Dismount, 90.
Dissolve, 98.
Distant, be, 118.
Ditch, ταφρος, f.
Do, 31. 83. 115.
Dog, 90.
Doing, from, 104.
Door, 10.
Double, 11.
Draw up, 26. 31.
Drink, 98.

E.

Each, 50.
Eager, 23.
Eagerly, 53.
Eagerness, 66.
Earthquake, 95. 111.
Education, 133.
Either, 104.
Elephant, an, 78, 87.
Embalm, 81.
Embalmed, 81.
Emerald, 3.
Eminence, 6.
Encamp, 121. 124.
Endeavour, 134.
Enemy, 2. 19.
Enrage, 115.
Enraged, be, 83.
Enrich, 57.
Ensnare, 86.
Entertain, 81.
Entrance, 11.
Ephesus, 70.
Ephor, 94.
Equal, 31. 113.
Equally, 38.
Euphrates, 113.
Europe, 75.
Even, 101. 102.
Evening, 11. 38.
Evident, 72. 112.
Exhort, 127.
Expect, 64.
Expedition, 98.
———- make an, 50.
——— join in an, 83.
Expelled, be, 81.
Extend, 117.
Eye, 31.
Eyes, in the, 95.

F.

Faction, one of an opposite, 75.
Faithful, 4. 40.
Faithfulness, 99.
Fall, 129.
Far, 41.
Farther, 41.
Fathers, 61.
Favourable, 6.
Fawn, 17.
Fear, 86. 111.
Fearful, 111.
Fearfully, 111.
Few, 95.
—— only, 102.
Field, 106.
Fight, 120.
Find, 70. 104.
Finger, 118.
Fire, 70.
—— on, 61.
Fit, seem, 68. 95. 108. 116. 135.
—— seemed, 68. 135.
—— which seemed, 79. 95.
Five, 53.
Flee, 26.
Flight, 34.
Flower, a, 88.
Flute, 120.
Follow, 120.
——— with, 120.
Followed, 121.
Foot, 118.
Footstep, 91.
For, 34. 66. 77. 83. 99. 120.
Fortified, οχυρος.
Fortification, 57.
Fountain, 21.
Four, 118.
Free, 86.
Friend, 2.
Frontlet, 36.
From, 31. 36. 104. 116.
Full, 19.
Furnish, 75. 118.

G.

Garrison, 11.
Garden, 21.

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Garment, 7.
Gate, 50.
General, 4.
——— that the, 135.
——— worthy to be, 94.
Get away, 70.
Giant, a, 78.
Gift, 6. 36. 94.
Girdle, 17. 77.
——— by the, 77. 129. 135.
Give, 94.
Go, 136.
— away, 79. 115. 140.
— off, 141.
Goat, 86. 90.
Goblet, 101.
Goddess, 11.
Going, be, 132.
Gold, χρυσος.
Government, 34. 50.
Great, 98.
Grecian, 95.
Greece, 75.
Greek, 47. 57.
—— in, 94.
Greengrocer, 120.
Guard, 31. 63. 66.
Guide, 65. 140.

H.

Hand, right, 141.
Happen, 72.
Have, 25. 65. 110.
He, 47. 57. 94.
Head 108.
Heads, their, 108.
Hear, 26. 31. 70.
Hearing, on, 79. 94.
Height, 41.
Hellespontiac, 121.
Helmet, 133.
Herald, 50.
——— to the, 50.
——— order by a, 133.
Hera, 110.
Heraclea, 140.
High, 7.
Hill, 25. 66. 140.
Him, to, 129.
—— for, 81. 112.
—— with, 83.
Himself, 121.
Hinder, 72.
Hindering, no one, 72.
Hire, 94. 140.
His, 108.
Hit, 31.
Hold of, lay, 129.
Hold, take, 141.
Home, at, 116.
Honour, 36.
Hope, 72.
—— for, 36.
Horn, 68.
Horseman, 63.
Horses, fond of, 94.
House, 11. 14. 101.
Hundred, 57.
———— two, 47.
Hunt, 91.
Huntsman, 110.
Husband, 77.
Hystaspes, 95.

I.

I, 23.
Iconium, 65.
If, as, 94.
Immediately, ευθυς.
Implant, 99.
In, 14.
— brought, 81.
— bring, 81.
Independence, 99.
Inflict, 136.
Inflicted, 136.
Inimical, 96.
Injure, 31. 95. 118.
Innumerable, 30. 83.
Inquire, 141.
Insult, 112.
Instil, 66.
In this, 122.
Into, 25.
Intended, as if they, 127.
Intention of, with the, 74.
Interpreter, 106.
Interview, have an, 135.
Introduce, 99.
Join, 65.
Ionia, 25.
Is, 130.
Island, 1. 3.
Judge, 104. 120.
Just, 68.
Justice, 110.

K.

Keep, 110.
Kill, 38.
Killed, who had, 79.
Kindness, 99.
King, a, 45. 62.
—— to the, 72.
—— that the, 86.
Knife, 11.
Know, 31. 117.

L.

Lacedaemon, 68.
Lacedaemonian, 2.
Laconia, 50.
Land, 38. 106.
Language, 57. 94.
Large, 7. 11.
Laughter, 77.
Laurium, 25.
Law, 104. 120.
Lead, 25. 136.
Leaf, 6.
Learn, 57. 122. 129.
Leave, 26. 63.
Led, 140.
Left, 117.
—— also, and there were, 118.
Leisure, 133.
Lemnos, 38.

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Leonidas, 50.
Letter, 11.
Liberty, 122.
Lie, tell a, 120.
Live, 106.
Load, 36.
Lofty, 11.
Long, 11.
Longer, no, 63.
Lose, 47. 66.
Lot, gained by, 31.
Love, 73.
Luxury, 98.
Lycian, 34.
Lydia, 94.
Lysander, 31.

M.

Maintain, 112. 116.
Maintenance, 121.
Man, 1. 3. 50. 72. 85. 101.
—— heavy-armed, 9.
—— O, 35.
—— old, 47.
—— old, O, 47.
—— young, 8. 36.
Many, 36.
March, 50. 63. 75. 90. 125.
——— who will, 75.
Marched, I, 50.
Mark, 31.
Market-place, 17.
Master, 111.
Matters, 53. 138.
Me, 79. 122.
—- to, 4. 14.
Meadow, 61.
Mean, 66.
Meat, 98.
Mede, to the, 53.
Megarian, 68.
Melt, 26.
Men, in all, 99.
Menon, 50. 73. 104.
Merchandize, 47.
Messmate, 136.
Messenger, 7.
Mid, 83. 129.
Middle, 19. 113.
Midnight, 129.
Midst, 72.
Miletus, 25. 108.
——— a person of, 108.
Moderation, with, 130. 134.
Molossian, 47.
More, 104. 110. 121.
Most, 110.
Mother, 50. 72.
Mount, 90.
Mountain, 90. 127.
Murder, 57.
Myself, 137.
Mysian, 7.

N.

Narrow, 11.
Nautical, 41.
Naxos, 3.
Near, 6. 23. 64.
Necessary, 90.
Neighbour, 141.
Neither, 104.
Night, 61. 70. 83. 129.
——— the whole, 111.
No, 77. 102.
— one, 72. 75.
Noblest, 104.
Noise, 17.
Noon, 38.
Nor, 104.
North, 136.
Not, 19. 108.
Nothing, in, 137.
Notice, escape, 26. 112.
Number of, to the, 129.

O.

O, 36.
Oath, 41.
Obey, 120. 138.
Oblige, 122. 130.
Obliquely, 117.
Occupy beforehand, 139.
Of, 77.
Offer, 132.
Oftentimes, 90.
On, 17. 31. 75. 117. 118.
— put, 61.
Once, 136.
One, some, 91.
—— another, 19.
———— on, 136.
———— exalt, 140.
—— the, 47.
—— have allotted, 31.
One's-self, defend, 130.
———— save, 130.
———— arm, 121.
Open, 99.
Opened, having, 99.
Opportunity, 133.
Opposite, draw up, 115. 127.
Oppress, 112.
Or, ἤ.
Orchomenos, 25.
Order, 63. 77. 116. 130.
—— draw up in, 140.
Ordered, 77. 130.
Orontes, Ὀρόντα, 34.
Other, 19. 47. 50. 59. 98. 101.
—— the, 47.
Our, 124.
Out of, 47.
—— shut, 101.
—— send, 113.
—— lead, 77.
Outside, 19.
Over, 50. 66.
—— turn, 68.
Overturned, 68.
Over, cross, 113.
Ox, 83.

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P.
Palace, 50.
Park, 14.
Paros, 3.
Partridge, 86.
Party, either, 98.
Parysatis, 72.
Pasion, 68.
Pass over, 121.
—— by, 136.
Pausanias, 57.
Peacock, 110.
Peloponnesus, 30.
Pelt, 26. 31.
People, 68.
Perceive, 27. 121. 135. 140.
Permit, 63.
Persian, 17. 57.
——— in, 91.
Person, loquacious, 130.
Persuade, 87. 79. 91. 98.
Persuaded, having, 79.
Phalanx, 118.
Philosopher, 9. 41.
Phrygia, 95.
Phrygian, 61.
Physician, 98.
Piracy, 129.
Place, 6.
Plain, 14.
Plant, 57.
Pleasant, 98.
Please, 27. 94. 129. 133.
Pledge, 47. 79.
Plethrum, 118.
Plot, 121.
—— against, 57. 116. 135.
Plunder, 68. 101. 115.
Polish, 117.
Porch, 17.
Possess, 129.
Possible, 63. 130.
——— be, 68.
Post, 117.
Pray to, 140.
Prepare, 98. 130. 133. 138.
Present, 72.
——— be, 17.
Preserves, the one who, 104.
Press, hard, 113.
Pretext, 63.
Prevent, 127.
Priest, 61. 106.
Prize, 6.
Proceedings, the, 77.
Proclaim, κηρυκ. 1. F. σσ.
Procure, 90.
Promise, 72.
Property, 94. 134.
Prosperity, τυχη, f.
Provisions, 63. 101. 136. 140.
Pupil, 31.
Purify, 38.
Pursued, who had, 79.
Pythagoras, 9.

Q.
Queen, 23.
——— Cilician, 23.
Quickly, 25.

R.
Rank, 66. 136.
Ready, 4.
——— be, 113.
Rear, 87, 95, 98.
—— Guard, 50.
Reason of, by, 118.
Receive, 47. 139.
Reconcile, 116.
Reconnoitre, 138.
Refugee, 47.
Register, 94.
Reign, 72.
Rejoice, 26.
Related, 90.
——— be, 72.
Relate to, which, 104.
Remained, 47.
Report, 31. 38. 106. 108.
Reproach, 36.
Rest, 124. 127.
—— the, 19.
Restore, 81.
Revolt, 102.
Revenge, take, 134.
Rhodian, 41.
Ride, 72.
—— away, 77.
—— by, 72.
Right, on the, 117.
River, 14.
Road, 3.
Robe, 61.
Robber, 87.
Rode away, 77.
Rope, 118.
Rose, 5.
Rot, 26.
—— off, have, 118.
Rout, 140.
Round, twist, 118.
——— sail, 72.
Row, 138.
Royal, 117.
——— Place, 50.
Rule, 98.
Run, 25. 138.
—— away, 140.
—— to, 122.

S.
Sacred, 6.
Sacrifice, 30. 41.
Sacrifices, 6.
Safe, 4.
Safety, 122.
Sail, 50.
—— set, 138. 141.
—— from setting, 141.
—— out, 57.
—— away, 50. 81. 132.
Sailor, 9.
Same, 87. 95.
—— the, 47. 98.

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Samian, 110.
Sapphire, 3.
Sardis, 77.
Satrap, 9.
——— this, 61.
Save, 57.
Saw, when I, 127.
Say, 74.
—— to, 74.
Scatter, 99. 108. 118. 137.
Scuthes, 57.
Scent, 90. 98.
Scythe, 117.
Scythian, in, 91.
Sea, 17.
Sea-fight, 57. 94.
Season, 63.
See, 106. 127. 132.
Seeing, on, 127.
Seen, to be, 106.
Seem, 104.
Seer, 124.
Sentence against, 132.
Send, 25.
—— away, 38, 68. 70. 116.
—— with, 50.
—— for, 120.
Sent, 77.
—— was, 94.
Seven, 3. 53.
Shake, 95. 111.
Shares, equal, 31.
Sheep, 104.
Shepherd, 47.
Shield, 11. 47. 117.
Shield-bearer, 9.
Shoot, 41.
Shout, 26.
Shouting, 129.
Show, 90.
—— off, 133.
Shut, 50. 98.
Sight, 98.
Signal, give the, 30. 38.
Signify, 95.
Silanus, 140.
Sister, 14.
Skilful, 41. 63. 104.
Slave, 4.
Slay, 31.
Sleep, 63.
Slinger, 9.
Slowly, 75.
Small, 23. 101.
Smoke, 90.
Snail, 17.
Snow, 118.
Soldier, 9.
Soldiers, with his, 98.
——— that the, 121.
——— of the, 91.
Some, 47. 50. 98. 101.
Sometimes, 136.
Son, 19. 36.
So that, 102. 104.
South, 136.
Sow (*verb*), σπειρ.
Sparta, 57.
Speak, 50. 127.
——— with, 130.
Spear, 31.
——— with his, 31.
Speedily, 73.
Spend, 90.
Spin out, 72.
Splendour, 72. 108. 127.
Spoil, 108.
Spread, 106. 108.
Stage, 65.
Standard, 117.
State, 124.
Station, 50.
Steal, 104. 108.
Steward, 9.
Still, 90.
Stone, 3. 31.
Stop, 65. 98.
Storm, 141.
Strike, 50.
Strong, 11.
Strongest, 104.
Sudden, on a, 108.
Summon, 68.
Supper, 6.
Surmount, 108.
Survey, 136.
Suspect, 65.
Swallow, a, 45.
Swear, 65.
Sweet, 96.

T.

Table, 10.
Tactics, 104.
Take, 27. 31. 135. 139.
—— to, 77.
Taken, having, 77.
Taking, 66.
Taochian, 116.
Tarsi, 50.
Taste, 122. 133.
Tax-gatherer, 9.
Teach, 31. 57. 94.
Teacher, 31. 47. 111.
Tegea, 57.
Temple, 110. 139.
Ten, 53.
Tent, 17.
Terms, make, 75.
Than, 41. 65. 94. 121.
—— this, 98.
That, 77. 137.
—— this, 127.
Thebes, 34.
Thee, 31.
—— for, 133.
—— to, 4. 14.
Them, of, 47.
—— with, 127.
Then, 140.
There, 77. 138.
—— is, 3.
Therefore, 133.
These, 118.
Thessalia, 121.
Thick, 118.
Thigh, 57. 61. 83.
—— in the, 57. 61. 83.
Think, 106.

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Things, 68.
——— the, 79. 93.
——— these, 31. 50.
——— in all, 104. 137.
——— in, 104.
——— if we do these, 102.
——— the other, 53.
This, 31. 63.
Thou, 23.
Those, 14. 47. 77. 79. 94.
——- both, 118.
——— and, 118.
——— who were, 102.
Thousand, 17.
——— three, 50. 79.
——— four, 129.
——— ten, 9.
Thracian, 47.
Three, 118.
Through, 50. 94.
Throw, 27. 31.
Thus, 41. 81.
Tidings, bad, 31.
Tigrēs, 91.
Till, 38.
Timber, 101.
Time, 130.
——— of, in the, 123.
——— at the same, 127.
Times, 90.
——— seven, 90.
Tired, be, 79.
——— were, 79.
To, 25. 34. 50. 140.
Toes, 118.
Together, 61.
——— come, 139.
——— draw up, 117.
To-morrow, 138.
Tongue, 17.
Too, 90.
Took, 116.
Touch, 27.
Towards, 127.
Tower, 14.
Tree, 50. 57.
Treasure, 66.
——— for his children, 66.
Truce, 34.
——— make a, 133.
Trumpet, 53.
——— with the, 53.
Trumpeter, 30. 38. 95.
Trust, 112.
Turn, 34. 101. 115. 129. 130.
——— away, 135. 141.
Tyrant, 134.

U.

Under, 41. 94.
Unfaithfulness, 106.
Unless, 127.
Unwilling, 73.
Up, 90.
—- shut, 110.
—- draw, 79. 118.
—- drawn, 94.
—- to, 113.
—- break, 118.
—- drink, 108.
—- go, 72.
Upon, 136.
Us, ἡμας.
— of, ἡμων.
— to, 3. 14.
— for, 130.
— with, 87. 95.
— by, 83.

V.

Very, 101. 110.
Vessel, 38.
——— copper, 118.
——— copper, all sorts of, 118.
Victim, 19.
Village, 10.
——— commander of, 50.
Villain, 110.
Violent, 11.
Violate, 34.
Virgin, 3.
Voice, 31.
Vow, 127.

W.

Walk, 122. 127.
War, 14. 90.
——— make, 79. 116.
——— made, 79.
——— having made, 116.
——— fond of, 12.
——— affairs, in, 90.
Wares, 77.
Warlike, 9.
Was, 127.
Waste, 26.
Way, 72.
——— another, 141.
We, 23.
Weakness, 36.
Weapon, 6.
Weep, 41.
Well, 31.
——— it is, 130.
Well-girt, 7.
Went away, 79.
Were, they, 65.
Wet, 94. 113.
What, 104. 138.
When, 129.
Whence, 65.
Where, 65.
Whether, 38.
Which, 41.
While they are, 104.
Wild, 66.
——— beast, θηριο, n.
Will, they who, 138.
——— one who, 138.
——— do, 34.
——— be, 65. 111.
Willing, 73.
——— be, 66.
Wind, 31.
Wine, 19.

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Wine, with this, 133.
Wise, 40.
—— to be, 41.
Wish, 120. 133.
With, 14. 64. 65. 75. 120.
Wither, 98.
Within, 19. 98.
Without, 63. 120.
Wolf, 104.
Woman, 73.
Woman's, 61.
Wonder, 31. 73. 77.
Wood, get, 136.
Wooden, 11.
Work, 122.
Would be, 137.
Wound, 27. 31. 57. 113.
Write, 34.
Wrote, 50.
——— 1, 50.

X.

Xenias, 50.
Xenophon, 47. 66. 94.

Y.

Ye, 23.
Yet, 104.
You, to, 4. 14.

THE END.

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